

146

Handwritten initials and marks

CONFIDENTIAL
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

DATE: 07-19-2007
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 07-19-2032

PAGE 1 OF 2	CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL	PRECEDENCE
DATE 11/7/83		PRIORITY

#F146TTP BHDE HQ H0146 #HTYCTP 072250Z NOV 83

START HERE

FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO FBI BIRMINGHAM PRIORITY

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR; 00: BIRMINGHAM

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~," EXCEPT WHERE INDICATED.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

**SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION**

THIS LINE

b6
b7C

b1
b3

b2

b6
b7C

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	DRAFTED BY <i>[Signature]</i> JJN:SCK {5}	DATE 11/7/83	ROOM 4247	TELE EXT.
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SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

1 - MR. KLEIN

[Redacted box]

DE-128

Handwritten: N2 -2681-1

NOV 10 1983

Handwritten: DEC 1983

[Redacted box]

Classified by *[Signature]*
Declassify on: OADR
3-25-91
301,697

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

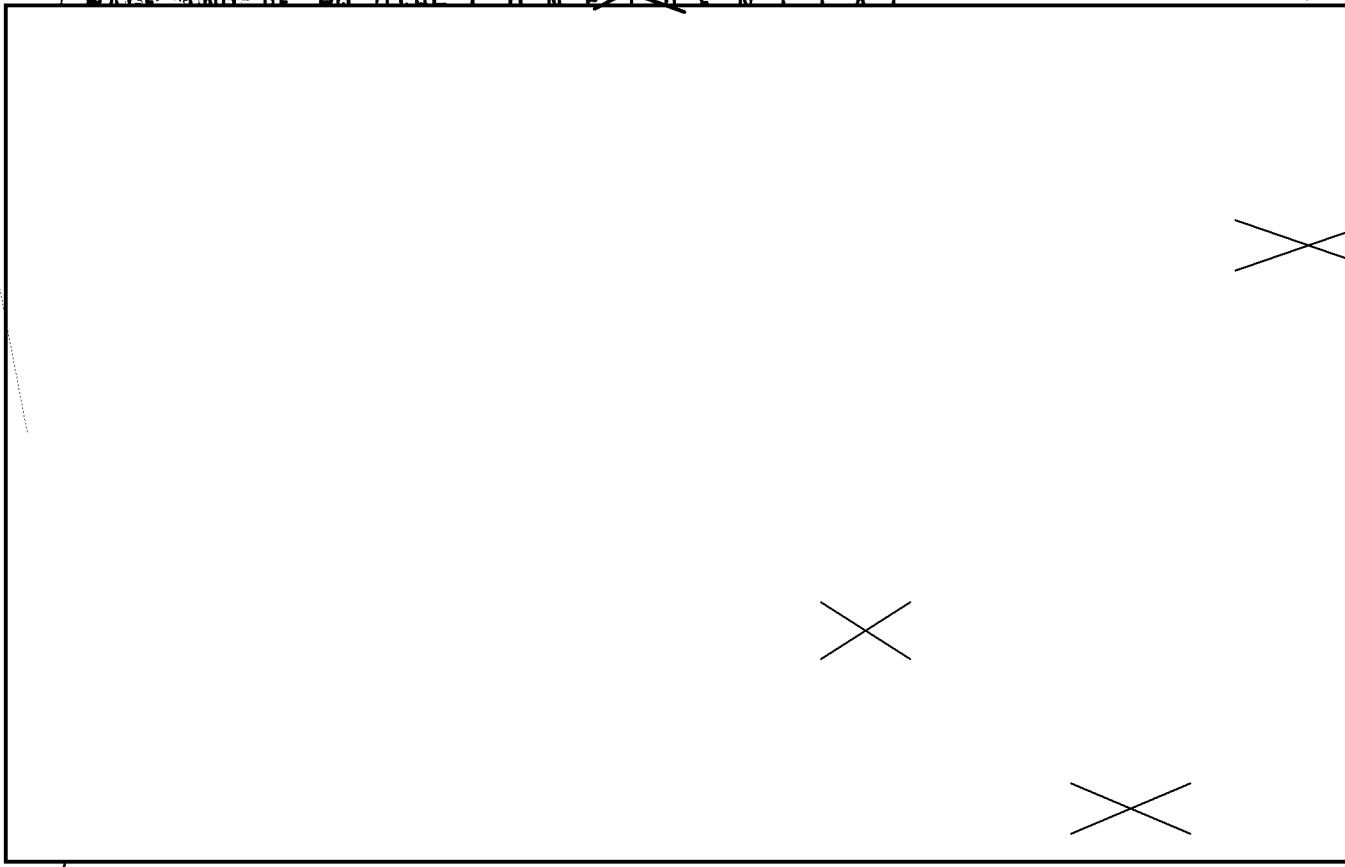
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~PAGE TWO-DE HQ DIRM CONFIDENTIAL~~

(C)



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ON NOVEMBER 7, 1983, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL
DIVISION ADVISED THAT AN FBI NEUTRALITY MATTER INVESTIGATION
WAS WARRANTED BASED ON ABOVE FACTS. {U}

BIRMINGHAM INITIATE NEUTRALITY INVESTIGATION AND FURNISH
RESULTS TO FBIHQ IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. {U}

C BY 8011; DEC 1 0ADR
BT 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Records Systems/Services Sections

11-8, 1983

- ☐ Name Searching Unit, 4543, TL# 115
☒ ~~Service Unit, 4654, TL# 225~~
☐ Special File Room, 5991, TL# 122
☐ Forward to File Review, 5447, TL# 143
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to **4247 242**
 Supervisor, Room, TL#, E

b2
b6
b7C

Type of Search Requested: (Check One)

- ☒ Restricted Search (Active Index - 5 & 20)
☐ Restricted Search (Active & Inactive Index - 5 & 30)
☐ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)

Special Instructions: (Check One)

- ☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive Search
☐ Nonsubversive Search
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☒ Restricted to Locality of AL 44-3886-1A

Subject [REDACTED]
 Birthdate & Place / [REDACTED]
 Address [REDACTED]

b6
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Localities _____

R# _____ Date 11-9 Searcher Initials AB

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
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NR
BUBD
NR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-12-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STB/CLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Records Systems/Services Sections11-8, 1983

- ☐ Name Searching Unit, 4543, TL# 115
☒ ~~Service Unit, 4654, TL# 225~~
☐ Special File Room, 5991, TL# 122
☐ Forward to File Review, 5447, TL# 143
☐ Attention
☒ Return to 4247 242
 Supervisor, Room, TL#, Ext.

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b7C**Type of Search Requested:** (Check One)

- ☒ Restricted Search (Active Index - 5 & 20)
☐ Restricted Search (Active & Inactive Index - 5 & 30)
☐ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)

Special Instructions: (Check One)

- ☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive Search
☐ Nonsubversive Search
☐ Main References Only
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☒ Restricted to Locality of ALABAMA

Subject
 Birthdate & Place
 Address

b6
b7CLocalities

R# Date 11-9 Searcher Initials AS

Prod.

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<u>157-14576</u>	
<u>157-370-4-806019</u>	
 	
<u>15-79677</u>	
 	
<u>62-110866-1033</u>	
<u>130</u>	
<u>NR</u>	

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-19-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Records Systems/Services Sections

11-8

1983

☒ Name Searching Unit, 4543, TL# 115☒ Service Unit, 4654, TL# 225☐ Special File Room, 5991, TL# 122☐ Forward to File Review, 5447, TL# 143☐ Attention☒ Return to 4247 242

Supervisor, Room, TL#, Ext.

b2

b6

b7C

Type of Search Requested: (Check One)

☒ Restricted Search (Active Index - 5 & 20)☐ Restricted Search (Active & Inactive Index - 5 & 30)☐ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)

Special Instructions: (Check One)

☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)☐ Subversive Search☐ Nonsubversive Search☐ Main _____ References Only☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)☐ Buildup☐ Variations☒ Restricted to Locality of ALABAMASubject DANA PARKER

Birthdate & Place _____

Address 105 VOCKEL ROAD N.E.
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 11-9 Searcher Initials AS

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

44-69327

Dana H

44-0-44794

Dana Hubert

44-60579

67-782720

44-76695

Boo

NR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-19-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

1 - Mr. Klein

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b7C

1 -
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1 -
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AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12/21/83

Director, FBI

SAC, Birmingham

CHANGED

aka

Neutrality Matter - El Salvador
OO: Birmingham

Title marked "changed" to reflect subject's full name.

This communication is classified "~~Confidential~~" except where indicated.

Re Butel to Birmingham, 11/7/83.

Enclosed for Birmingham is one copy of a
 memorandum dated 12/7/83, with attachment, which furnishes additional information concerning subject.
 b2

Birmingham locate and interview subject and advise him of provisions of neutrality statute. (U)

Enclosure

~~CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED~~

V-129

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by G3

Date of Declassification: OADR

Exec AD Adm.
 Exec AD Inv.
 Exec AD LES

NOTE:

Asst. Dir.:

Adm. Servs.
 Crim. Inv.
 Ident.
 Insp.
 Intell.
 Lab.
 Legal Coun.
 Off. Cong. & Public Affs.
 Rec. Mgnt.
 Tech. Servs.
 Training
 Telephone Rm.
 Director's Sec'y

This is to forward enclosed
 memorandum to Birmingham and instruct that subject be interviewed and advised of neutrality statute provisions.
 b2

LJN:sck (7)

sck

Classified by
 Declassify on: OADR

52 FEB 23 1984
MAIL ROOM

DATE: 07-19-2007

CLASSIFIED BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

D-36 (Rev. 5-22-78)

REASON: 1.4 (C)

DECLASSIFY ON: 07-19-2032

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER

DATED 03-12-2008

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☒ ~~SECRET~~
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 1/3/84

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

NEUTRALITY MATTER-EL SALVADOR;
OO: BH

Classified by *Spent Long*
Declassify on: OADR
3-27-91
307,697

All information contained herein classified "~~secret~~".

Re Butel to BH, 11/5/83.

EL SALVADOR

Enclosed for the Bureau are (5) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, containing information concerning the Civilian Military Assistance (CMA) program concerning the CMA program to send men and weapons to El Salvador, presently being organized

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU:

The Bureau is requested to disseminate this LHM to the DOJ for an opinion as to possible violation of Neutrality Act.

The Translation Unit is requested to translate copy of letter in LHM.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

T-1

For information of the Bureau, [redacted] is being considered by BH Div. for possible future asset potential.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
2 - Birmingham

GLH:jgr
(4)

Classified By *G-3*
Declassify on: OADR

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0-7 to BH dated 1-23-84

1 DOT/ISS
1 4247

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original Trans

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN SEPARATED
FROM CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE.

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OTHERWISE



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Birmingham, Alabama 35203
January 3, 1984

[REDACTED]
NEUTRALITY MATTER-
EL SALVADOR

b6
b7C

On November 29, 1983, T-1 advised that captioned individual was in the process of trying to organize military assistance to the government of El Salvador through an organization he calls the Civilian Military Assistance program. T-1 stated the subject had a meeting in Huntsville, Alabama on November 8, 1983, at a restaurant (name unknown), where he tried to interest several individuals in the Huntsville area in [REDACTED].

T-1 advised that [REDACTED] had contacted him (T-1) on several occasions concerning the subject's activities. T-1 stated that [REDACTED] wanted to know if the activities of the subject were, in fact, backed and supported [REDACTED]. T-1 advised [REDACTED] that after checking with several sources [REDACTED] he had come to the conclusion that [REDACTED] was in no way backing the subject, or his activities at the present time. T-1 stated it is his understanding that [REDACTED] wants to work, either as a fulltime or contract employee, for [REDACTED] at some point in time.

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T-1 stated [REDACTED] indicated to him that the subject told him he and anyone else who came with his organization would be paid \$20,000 per month while in El Salvador. [REDACTED] was told by the subject that this money would be paid to act as a Training Officer for the natives in El Salvador. T-1 advised that [REDACTED] later indicated to him that the subject later told [REDACTED] he would be paid \$4,000, \$2,000 "up front" and \$2,000, upon completion of each month's work in El Salvador.

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

307,697
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-27-91 BY SP8 DFL/amy

2-2681-5

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b7C

[REDACTED]

T-1 provided a copy of a letter (written in Spanish) which the subject allegedly wrote to military authorities in El Salvador and also provided a copy of a letter which the subject received from military authorities in El Salvador. These two letters are being attached hereto for the information of recipients.

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Date: November 29, 1983
Edition:
The Huntsville Times
Huntsville, Alabama
Title: Page C-1

Tommy Posey
Character: Neutrality Matter
or El Salvador
Classification:
Submitting Office:

Indexing:



MARTY POSEY, LEFT, TOMMY POSEY, READY TO GO TO BATTLE
Civilian Military Assistance Program Started to Provide Aid
(Times Photo by Christopher Bell)

Flint City Ex-Marine Organizes Group to Aid Salvadoran Army

By CHRISTOPHER BELL
Times Staff Writer

FLINT CITY — "The Vietnam War isn't over, it's being fought in Central America," said an ex-Marine who has organized the Civilian Military Assistance program to send men and weapons to El Salvador.

Thirty-six-year-old Tommy Posey resigned from the Flint City town council last month to spearhead a citizens' campaign to provide arms and aid to Salvadoran soldiers.

"This is no super-duper government coverup," Posey said Monday night of his CMA organization based just south of Decatur.

While noting that Congress has limited President Reagan to 55 military advisers, Posey said he plans to return to El Salvador in January with 10 men, fully automatic weapons, ammunition and food.

He flew commercially to El Salvador last month and met with both American and Salvadoran officials and next week will ask the State Department for permission to ship arms to the nation.

"Ever since the end of World War II we have been fighting the communists and it's time we say we've had enough and stop them in El Salvador," said Posey.

"We didn't say that in Korea or Vietnam and unless we do it now in Central America, there will one day soon be fighting in America," Posey said.

While still a teen-ager Posey killed more than a dozen Viet Cong soldiers in 1965.

"I know for a fact I killed 15," he said Monday night. He was 18.

Two years earlier, on his 16th birthday, Posey enlisted in the Marines. "I lied about my age," he said.

The falsehood quickly caught up with him and he was discharged. His parents consented to his joining the Marine Reserves.

Just after turning 18, and now a U.S. Marine, Posey went with other servicemen to Vietnam, the first full-fledged fighting force in the southeast Asia conflict.

"I'll never forget the first Viet Cong I killed," he said. "I was manning a machine gun in some bushes and he ran right up in front of me, and he just stared at me.

"I was frozen scared, and I pulled tight on the trigger," Posey said. "For that split-second I knew it was him or me.

"Afterwards I was sick, my stomach was in knots, and I was really sick," he said.

"I don't want my sons to have to go through that," he continued. "I don't want my sons in a 'no win' war."

His youngest, Marty, 13, believes in his father's

cause.

"I would go today to defend my country," he said. "I'm already joining the Cadets." That's a group, similar to Junior ROTC in high schools, sponsored by the National Guard.

Posey said while he didn't see fighting during his recent trip to El Salvador, he did see boys as young as Marty carrying rifles.

"Everyone thinks it can't happen here, that anyone who says it can is nuts," he said. "It's time Americans realize that sooner or later the communistic threat must be stopped and El Salvador is the place we need to stop it."

That's why he's stockpiled World War II vintage M-1 rifles, .30-caliber carbines and the automatic M-14 and M-16 rifles. He also has ammunition and food stored.

It is the first phase of a goal to raise between \$100,000 and \$300,000 to equip two companies — 360 men — in El Salvador.

He said Salvadoran army troops receive only five weeks of training and five rounds of live ammunition before going into combat.

There aren't enough American "advisers" in El Salvador, he said. "That's where the CMA can help," he adds.

While the President is prevented by Congress from sending more advisers, Posey said, "I can go there with all the civilians who want to go."

He expects most of the volunteers will be ex-servicemen who fought in Vietnam.

"They still have their frustrations of not being able to fight to win, and this time they can do just that," said Posey, who operates a produce company in Decatur. "We won't have the same restrictions."

"Americans need to support President Reagan," he said. "The only way to prevent a war in our country is to stop the communists in Central America."

Posey said that while America's involvement in Vietnam began with President John F. Kennedy, "he would have stopped the communists had he lived."

He and his comrades, who live in Huntsville, Athens, Florence and other North Alabama cities, are busy learning the Spanish language.

"Once we can speak enough Spanish, we'll go to El Salvador," he said. "That'll probably be in mid-January."

He stresses "we aren't mercenaries," and said those who join the CMA will be unpaid volunteers.

"For many of us who fought in Vietnam, the itch won't be over until we fight the communists on our terms," said Posey.

"The President's hands may be tied, but mine aren't."

216

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 1 OF 1	DATE JANUARY 26, 1984	CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED EFTO	PRECEDENCE ROUTINE
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*F216TRR BHIDE HQ H0216 *H0YEOR 262239Z JAN 84

START HERE

FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO FBI BIRMINGHAM {2-28} ROUTINE

BT

14 UNCLAS E F T O

AKA NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR;

12 00: BIRMINGHAM

REFERENCE BIRMINGHAM AIRTEL AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM

10 {LHM} TO FBIHQ DATED JANUARY 3, 1983.

ON JANUARY 26, 1984, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE {DOJ},
CRIMINAL DIVISION, INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION ADVISED THAT
REFERENCED LHM HAD BEEN REVIEWED, AND FACTS CONTAINED THEREIN
WARRANT AN FBI NEUTRALITY INVESTIGATION.

BIRMINGHAM INITIATE NEUTRALITY INVESTIGATION CONCERNING
CAPTIONED SUBJECT, AND REPORT RESULTS TO FBIHQ IN FORM SUITABLE
FOR DISSEMINATION TO DOJ.

2 BT

2-2681-4

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED BY <i>BR/CF</i>	DRAFTED BY <i>bar</i> JJN:BAR {6}	DATE 1/26/84	ROOM 4247	TELE EXT. <input type="text"/>
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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

1 - MR. KLEIN

1 -

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1 - FIELD GUIDANCE FOLDER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
JAN 27 1984

302,697.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-91 BY SP-2.07/Bwy

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI/DOJ

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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b7C

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189

64M

NOTE:

THIS IS TO NOTIFY BIRMINGHAM TO INITIATE NEUTRALITY INVESTIGATION,
BASED ON OPINION RENDERED BY DOJ ATTORNEY [REDACTED] TO
SSA [REDACTED] CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, TERRORISM
SECTION, DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.

b6
b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 2/27/84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTG/bwg
ON 3.21.91

207,697

[redacted] aka;
 NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR;
 OO: BH

Re Butel to Birmingham, dated 11/5/83, and Birmingham
 airtel to Bureau, dated 1/3/84.

For the information of St. Louis, captioned subject
 [redacted] the CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA) PROGRAM.
 This organization is attempting to send weapons and military
 advisors to El Salvador.

The subject resides in [redacted] and is
 described as follows:

Race White
 Sex Male
 Date of Birth [redacted]
 Place of Birth [redacted]
 Social Security No. [redacted]
 Military Service U.S. MARINE CORPS - [redacted]
 USMC Serial No. [redacted]

② - Bureau
 2 - St. Louis
 2 - Birmingham
 GLH:ts
 (6)

~~SECRET~~

Classified by G-3;
 Declassify on: OADR MAR 1 1984

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) (Time) Per _____

85
 40 MAR 28 1984

~~SECRET~~

BH 2-28

LEADS:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will obtain military records of subject and forward same to Birmingham.

~~SECRET~~

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☒ ~~SECRET~~
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 3/16/84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (2-28)(P)

CMY/MS
 [redacted] aka;
 NEUTRALITY MATTER-EL SALVADOR;
 OO: BH [redacted] *AL*

All info. contained herein classified "~~SECRET~~".

NR 8-7-86 MJS
 Re Butel to BH, dated 11/5/83; BH airtel to FBIHQ, dated 1/3/84; and BH airtel to FBIHQ, dated 2/27/84.

For info. FBIHQ, on 3/2/84, [redacted]
 [redacted] Huntsville, Al., telephonically
 contacted the Huntsville RA and advised as follows:

On the morning of 2/25/84, [redacted] who is with the CIVIL AIR PATROL, observed a group of young men (10 or 12) going through close order marching drills in the parking lot in front of CALHOUN COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Decatur, Al. These young men, who appeared to be in their mid teens, were dressed in jungle fatigues.

[redacted] observed a man in a pick up truck watching these young men go through their drills. [redacted] struck up a conversation with this individual, who identified himself to [redacted]

Classified by G-3
 Declassify on OADR.

②-Bureau
 2-Birmingham
 GLH:jgr
 (4)

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP8 BT/bwy*
 ON 3.21.91

307,697

~~SECRET~~

MAR 19 1984

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per *[Signature]*

~~SECRET~~

BH 2-28

[] told [] the group in the jungle fatigues was called the "SEA EAGLES" and that [] in the group. [] stated that [] of the "SEA EAGLES" and that a [] is also affiliated with the group, supposedly under the auspices of the UNITED STATES NAVY.

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[] advised that the young men in the "SEA EAGLES" pay \$25.00 per year as a membership fee and that no Negroes or females are allowed in this organization. He stated that this was only their second meeting and that each meeting had been an all day drill.

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[] showed [] numerous pictures, which he said he had taken in El Salvador and Honduras. These photos depicted soldiers and civilians of these countries.

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[] overheard [] tell [] that if the cadets wanted some practice with an M-1 rifle, he could provide the weapons and ammunition (either live or blank).

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[] further stated that he heard [] and [] talk about future training being conducted at the REDSTONE ARSENAL, Huntsville, Al.

b6
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On 3/5/84, [] Provost Marshal, REDSTONE ARSENAL, Huntsville, Al., was provided with the above info. He stated he had no knowledge of an organization called the "SEA EAGLES" and had never heard of [] or []. He advised that any training request on the REDSTONE ARSENAL would have to come through his office.

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[] stated he would be alert for any such request and will notify the FBI if such occurs.

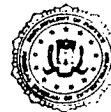
BH indices negative re [] and "SEA EAGLES".

b6
b7C

BH Div. plans indepth interview with []

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

To : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (2-28)

Date 4/18/84

From : SAC, ST. LOUIS (2- M) (RUC)

Subject: [redacted] aka;
NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR

OO - BH

b6
b7C

Reference: UrAirtel to Bureau 2/27/84

FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER (FRC) RECORDS CHECK

[redacted] SSN [redacted] DPOB [redacted]
☒ File was located at the (Civilian) (Military) Branch, FRC, St. Louis, Mo., and reviewed on 4/18/84 by [redacted]b6
b7C

IA [redacted]

☐ Enclosed are _____ copies of (Form FD-302) (investigative insert) (letterhead memorandum) reflecting pertinent information.☒ Enclosed for information and reference, subject to restriction stamped thereon, are copies of self-explanatory documents from FRC files.☐ Personnel, FRC (Civilian) (Military) Branch, Veterans Administration Record Processing Center, SLMO, advised on _____.no record on subject or _____
could be located on basis of information furnished. In event additional identifying or descriptive data becomes available, another lead for review of the FRC (civilian or military) records should be submitted. Data needed includes: date and place of birth, name utilized in employment or military service, branch and military service number, dates of service or employment, department employing individual, specific organization to which assigned with date of assignment, and Social Security number.☐ File has not yet been located at FRC. A special search is under way, and file will be reviewed promptly when located.☐ File was not located at (Civilian) (Military) Branch, FRC, SLMO, and should be located at _____DECLASSIFIED BY SP8.Bty/Bwy
ON 3-21-91

Lead: _____ Office

_____ record located your division. Handle review.
For reference and assistance in handling lead, copies of pertinent serials are enclosed.

Remarks: Two-sided copies.

2- Birmingham (encs)
1- Bureau (info)
1- St. Louis
vxj
(4)

DE-19

2-2681-

NOT RECORDED
28 APR 1984~~SECRET~~CLASSIFIED BY: G-3
DECLASSIFY ON: OADRb6
b7C

FBI/DOJ

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☒ ~~SECRET~~
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 5/2/84~~SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (2-28)(P)

"CHANGED"

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

aka,

NEUTRALITY MATTER-EL SALVADOR;
 OO: BH

307,697
 SP8B7/Bwy

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7mac/ypm
 ON 2/19/87
 comp 275,184

All info. contained herein classified "~~SECRET~~".

Title marked "Changed" to reflect subject's middle name. Title previously carried as: [REDACTED] aka, [REDACTED] NEUTRALITY MATTER-EL SALVADOR;OO:BH".

Re BH airtels to FBIHQ, 1/3/84, 2/27/84, and 3/16/84.

Enclosed for the Bureau are (5) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, containing interview with subject, as well as attached correspondence dealing with the CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA) program, which is [REDACTED].

Classified by G-3
 Declassify on OADR

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP (S) OF Class.
 DATE 5/11/84

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 5)
 2 - Birmingham
 GLH:jgr
 (4)

2-2681-9

1-CC of LHM to DOJ/ISS attn: [REDACTED] 5-8-84
 2-" " " Destroyed 5-8-84
 1-" " " and airtel to Room 4251 5-8-84

1*

Approved: cm/jgr

Transmitted: _____ (Number) (Time)

Per _____

~~SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~b6
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b7Cb6
b7C



~~SECRET~~

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

1400 - 2121 Building
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
May 2, 1984

[REDACTED]
ALSO KNOWN AS,
[REDACTED]

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NEUTRALITY MATTER-
EL SALVADOR

ALL MARKINGS, NOTATIONS AND ITEMS
OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS
COMMUNICATION ARE CLASSIFIED
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

On April 10, 1984, [REDACTED] was interviewed
at his residence, [REDACTED]
The results of this interview are set forth as follows:

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3.21.91 SP8 BTJ/BWJ
307,697

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 mac/rpm
ON 2/14/85
imp 275,184

~~SECRET~~

Classified By G-3
Declassify on: OADR

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.

2-2681-9

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 4/18/84

[redacted] also known as, [redacted] was interviewed at his residence, [redacted]. At the outset of the interview, [redacted] was advised of the identity of SA [redacted] and was told the interview would concern [redacted] activities [redacted] of the CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA) program.

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[redacted] was thereafter provided with an "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" form, which he read, stated he understood and thereafter signed.

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[redacted] was thereafter provided several sections from the United States Code to read, which were as follows:

"Title 18, Section(s) 956, 959 and 960"

"Title 22, Section(s) 1934 and 401".

[redacted] read all of the above statutes and advised he does not feel, in his own mind, that he is violating any of these federal statutes.

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[redacted] stated [redacted] the CMA program last June, or July, 1983. He advised he has a list of between 16 and 20 "hard core" members, guys that we can count on to serve as military trainers for the government of Honduras and possibly El Salvador". [redacted] stated he has a list of nearly 200 individuals who have volunteered their services as trainers for the CMA, most of whom have not been called in for an interview at the present time.

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[redacted] advised he requires an application form which has an applicant's military record, police record, marital status and stated the applicant must write a paragraph about why the applicant wishes to join the CMA. [redacted] stated that another asset to any person applying for membership in CMA is an ability to speak Spanish.

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Investigation on 4/10/84 at [redacted] File # BH 2-28

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by SA [redacted] jgr Date dictated 4/17/84

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Continuation of interview of [redacted]

Page 2

[redacted] advised he would prefer not to divulge the names of any of the 16 to 20 "hard core" members of CMA, or provide a list of the nearly 200 applicants he has on file. [redacted] did; however, provide copies of two application forms used by the CMA in their recruitment efforts.

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[redacted] stated in October, 1983, he went to El Salvador by himself. He advised the first day there, he went to the United States Embassy in San Salvador and spoke with several different people. He advised he recalls talking to a [redacted] (phonetic). He stated this individual was with [redacted]

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[redacted] stated he asked this [redacted] to put him in contact with someone in authority with the government of El Salvador, so he could offer military equipment and trainers for their government. He advised this [redacted] made an appointment for him with a [redacted]. He stated this [redacted] was [redacted] with the El Salvadorian Army. He advised that [redacted] spoke English and that he met with the [redacted] at Military Headquarters in San Salvador.

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[redacted] advised he told [redacted] that the CMA could provide field equipment, field uniforms, small arms and ammunition, as well as military trainers for the El Salvadorian Army. [redacted] advised that he and [redacted] agreed on what could be provided and stated that after returning to the United States (about 30 days later), he received a letter from [redacted] which was typed out for his [redacted] signature telling them of his offer of assistance. [redacted] stated he signed this letter and sent it back to [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that during the meeting with [redacted] he was told that the El Salvadorian Army would appreciate any help he could provide for them.

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[redacted] the basic idea for the CMA from an article in "SOLDIER OF FORTUNE" magazine, either the July or August, 1983 issue. He stated the Publisher of this magazine (First Name Unknown) [redacted] had a group of eleven or twelve men in El Salvador offering their assistance to the El Salvadorian Army. [redacted] stated he felt this was a worthwhile cause [redacted]

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Continuation of interview of [REDACTED]

Page 3

[REDACTED] stated that, in fact, while he was talking with [REDACTED] of the El Salvadorian Army, he was asked if he was affiliated with "SOLDIER OF FORTUNE" or the group representing them and he stated he told [REDACTED] he was not affiliated with them in any way.

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[REDACTED] advised he was in El Salvador during his first trip for sixteen days. He stated he waited there for over one week to hear from them concerning his proposal and in approximately one week, he received a call from an American officer at the United States Embassy, name not recalled. He stated this officer secured a cab for him and took him back to the same military office where he had previously been. [REDACTED] said he spoke with [REDACTED] at that time and the [REDACTED] told him about the letter that would be forthcoming to him when he returned to the United States. [REDACTED] advised that "by word of mouth", the [REDACTED] told him they would gladly accept all assistance available from CMA. [REDACTED] stated he never, however, received an official reply from the El Salvadorian government in this matter.

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[REDACTED] stated since his first trip to El Salvador, he has sent uniforms, field equipment and first-aid equipment to El Salvador. He stated the approximate total value of the equipment he has sent was \$3,000 to \$4,000. He stated he has sent 15 to 20 boxes of the above-mentioned articles to the El Salvadorian forces.

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[REDACTED] advised the address that he has sent these military articles to was: U.S. Embassy, U.S. Military Group, El Salvador, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] stated he sent the articles in care of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] did not request him to do this. He stated he knew of no other address to send the articles, so he sent them to the above-mentioned address.

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[REDACTED] stated approximately one week after his return from El Salvador, articles in the Huntsville and Decatur, Alabama newspapers appeared concerning his trip to El Salvador and about the CMA.

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[REDACTED] advised that soon after these articles appeared in the newspapers, he received telephone calls from many different people, most of whom were not qualified, but all of whom were eager to help him in his efforts with the CMA.

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Continuation of interview of [redacted]

Page 4

[redacted] stated that a short time after he returned from El Salvador, he wrote a letter to the government of Honduras, requesting them to accept the assistance of the CMA and stated he received a reply from Brigadier General GUSTAVO A. ALVAREZ MARTINEZ, Chief of the Armed Forces in Honduras. He stated this letter, in reply to his letter, invited him to come down to Honduras and discuss the CMA assistance to their government in depth.

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[redacted] advised that in response to this request, he notified the Honduran Embassy in Washington, D. C. and thereafter, went to Honduras on January 9, 1984. He stated he stayed until January 24, 1984, and he was accompanied by three of his associates in the CMA. [redacted] advised he would prefer not to give the names of the other three individuals at this time. He advised that the names of he and the three men who accompanied him could be obtained from [redacted] Defense Attache Office, U.S. Embassy in Honduras.

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[redacted] advised that while in Honduras, he and his fellow CMA associates went to observe a field hospital of the Forces of a Democratic Nicaragua (FDN). [redacted] advised that while at the hospital, they took pictures of the hospital area and of soldiers in the area also. [redacted] stated that shortly after going to this field hospital, his three companions came back to the United States, but he remained in Honduras for several more days. He stated while he was there alone, he traveled to an FDN outpost which was manned by a FDN company known as "The Dragons". [redacted] advised while he was at this base camp, he heard gunshots, but did not see any casualties whatsoever. [redacted] stated on one occasion while he was at this base camp and out on a patrol with FDN personnel, he saw other members of his group fire into the brush and so he fired into the brush also. He stated he never saw anyone in the brush and did not feel there was any enemy there. He stated he felt this shooting was done for his benefit, in some type of effort to impress him.

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[redacted] advised that he and his three associates flew down to Honduras in a private plane, but shipped their weapons commercially. He stated their weapons included one M-1 rifle, two M-1 carbine rifles, one AR-15, two 45's, one 9mm and one 38. He stated he wrote a letter to the Honduran government and gave the serial numbers to them prior to shipping the weapons in. He stated he also went

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Continuation of interview of [redacted]

Page 5

to the Huntsville, Alabama Office of Customs and filled out a form (OMB 48-RO 394) to enable them to take the weapons overseas and back to the United States.

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[redacted] stated while they were in Honduras, he was the only one of the group who actually carried his weapon. He advised when they arrived in Honduras, they signed their weapons and ammunition over to the government of Honduras and then, were given them back by the government. He stated this was some type of necessary procedure. He stated the only reason they took their guns along was to protect themselves while there.

[redacted] advised that while they were in Honduras, they gave the Honduran government and the FDN approximately \$2,500 worth of equipment, which consisted of uniforms, web gear and first-aid equipment. He stated they also gave them some ready-to-eat rations.

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[redacted] advised that aside from the weapons mentioned previously which he and his three companions shipped commercially to Honduras, they also shipped 3,500 rounds of ammunition. He advised when they left Honduras, they left the 3,500 rounds of ammunition for the Honduran government. [redacted] advised that he has not sent any other items down to Honduras since their return from that country.

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[redacted] advised that as soon as the CMA is able to collect more equipment, he plans to send approximately 15% of it to El Salvador and 85% to the government of Honduras.

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[redacted] He stated he sold a great deal of ammunition which he had accumulated over the last twenty years. He stated he sold this ammunition [redacted] which is located in the suburbs of Birmingham, Alabama. He stated he sold these quantities of ammunition to [redacted] who came to his residence both times from Ensley, Alabama to purchase the ammunition.

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[redacted] advised the other 5% of the financing of the CMA has come from donations and stated they made some money from the sale of tee-shirts, advertising CMA.

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Continuation of interview of [REDACTED]

Page 6

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[REDACTED] thereafter exhibited one of the tee-shirts to SA [REDACTED]. This tee-shirt, white in color with black trim and black lettering, had the words, "Zero Hour for Communism" and also the initials CMA on the front. There was also a picture of a helicopter and combat troops near this helicopter depicted on the front of the shirt.

[REDACTED] stated most of the equipment they have acquired and have been able to ship to El Salvador was donated to them. He stated that any guns he purchases will be from [REDACTED] Springfield, Missouri.

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[REDACTED] advised the CMA is a completely volunteer group and they do not take any dues and cannot pay any salaries. He stated the CMA is still in the planning stages and that right now, the equipment they obtain is the most important item on their agenda. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] acquired from ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS (ATF), Atlanta, Georgia. He stated he was contacted on one occasion by an ATF Agent from Montgomery, Alabama, who came to his residence [REDACTED] and interviewed him. [REDACTED] advised this ATF Agent told him he would have to secure a dealer's license to purchase small arms and ammunition and [REDACTED] advised he was aware of that.

[REDACTED] stated he put on the application form the reason he wanted this license was to purchase ammunition and weapons to send to Central America. [REDACTED] advised the ATF Agent from Montgomery who contacted him was [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated at the present time, he has not purchased any weapons.

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[REDACTED] advised that prior to their trip to Honduras, he personally contacted the U. S. State Department in Washington, D.C. to find out what they could legally take to Honduras. He stated he was told they could take up to three firearms apiece out of the country and 1,000 rounds of ammunition apiece. He stated they took 3,500 rounds of ammunition instead of 4,000, in case they might have miscounted and he did not want to have too much ammunition onboard.

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Continuation of interview of [redacted]

Page 7

[redacted] advised he recently heard from [redacted] (phonetic), [redacted] officer in the El Salvadorian Air Force. He stated this [redacted] gave him an address in the United States where he could ship equipment and it would thereafter be shipped to El Salvador.

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[redacted] stated this address was: [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] advised it is not the intention of CMA or him to break any United States laws and that he is only trying to fight the Communist menace in Central America in the only way he knows.

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[redacted] advised he was in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserves [redacted] and was on active duty in the Marine Corps [redacted]

[redacted] He stated he was in Viet Nam for one year. He advised he was in the Alabama National Guard [redacted] and he was then in the Marine Corps Reserves [redacted]
[redacted]

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The following descriptive data was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Male
DOB	[redacted]
POB	[redacted]
SSAN	[redacted]
Height	6'0"
Weight	175
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown

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[redacted] thereafter provided copies of all correspondence he could find concerning CMA. This included copies of two applications, as well as correspondence with authorities in the United States, El Salvador and Honduras. A copy of each of these documents is attached hereto.

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8

C.M.A.
Civilian Military Assistance



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11 March 1984

From:




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To:



Subj: Equipment for C-2

Sir, I have sent a camera to  to be delivered to you. This camera is for uses in your office. The other equipment is in the process of being acquired. As soon as we get it we will send it. I am sorry for the delay. Keep up the good work. I read where you all sent that communist out of your country. Hopely we can we can see you sometime in April. If not at least we can send you the gear for your office and the Siempre Primero Bat.

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b7C

Be Good.

~~SECRET~~
9

11 March 1984

From: [redacted]

To: [redacted]

Subj: Camera for the Honduras C-2

Sir, If you please, would you give this camera to [redacted]

[redacted] of C-2. This camera is for his office and not for personal use. We sent it to you because we wanted to make sure his office received it. [redacted] said he knew you good.

Other equipment we provide, will go thru your office at least on paper so you all know what we are sending down their. If at any time that we may get into a gray area, please contact us. Like we said, everything that we do down their, we will contact your office. We are doing this in order to keep our butts, out of trouble. Thank you, and we hope to see you again in the near future.

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10

31 Jan. 1984

RE 439

From:

[REDACTED]

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To:

[REDACTED]

Subj: Americans helping Americans fight Communist

We were sorry that we didn't get to meet you on our visit to your wonderful country. We understand that you are a busy man. We could tell by the newspapers that you are more than a military leader, Sir, you love your country and people. Thank God, that there is some leaders like you left in this crazy world.

[REDACTED] of C2 went out of his way to help us. We received better treatment than we expected. [REDACTED]

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b7C

[REDACTED] was an perfect example of a professional soldier. His professionalism was of the highest degree of pride. Due to his efforts, he got us all of the information we needed. We hope the equipment that we delivered on our trip will be of some help. We started plans as soon as we arrived back in the States to send more supplies to your country. Remember Sir, we are ready to help your country with everything we have. That includes our lives. Maybe our next trip we might have the privilege of meeting you.

Thank you,

PS. GOD BLESS YOU AND YOUR COUNTRY

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U. S. POSTAL SERVICE
 DECATUR AL. 35602

110	6.89	PO MTR
110	5.16	PO MTR
12.05		TOTAL

12/30/83
 THANK YOU

110	6.89	PO MTR
	3.11	+
	0.85	+
	1.20	+
	5.16	T
110	5.16	PO MTR
12.05		TOTAL

RECEIPT FOR INSURED MAIL
 DOMESTIC - INTERNATIONAL
 ADDRESSED FOR DELIVERY AT
 (Post Office, State and Country)

POSTAGE	AIR	\$ 3.11
INSURANCE COVERAGE	FEE	\$ 50.00 \$ 8.5
SPEC. HANDLING		
DOMESTIC ONLY	SPECIAL DELIVERY	\$ 1.20
RETURN RECEIPT	(Except to Canada)	
FRAGILE LIQUID PERISHABLE	TOTAL	\$ 54.16
CUSTOMER OVER		
POSTMASTER		

DECATUR AL.
 DEC 30 1983

RECEIPT FOR INSURED MAIL
 DOMESTIC - INTERNATIONAL
 ADDRESSED FOR DELIVERY AT
 (Post Office, State and Country)

POSTAGE	AIR	\$ 3.99
INSURANCE COVERAGE	FEE	\$ 150.00 \$ 1.70
SPEC. HANDLING		
DOMESTIC ONLY	SPECIAL DELIVERY	\$ 1.20
RETURN RECEIPT	(Except to Canada)	
FRAGILE LIQUID PERISHABLE	TOTAL	\$ 6.89
CUSTOMER OVER		
POSTMASTER		

DECATUR AL.
 DEC 30 1983

b6
 b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

19
20 Dec 1983

From:

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

To:

[Redacted]

Sir: Here is another sample of the equipment to be sent down their.
This equipment is at no cost to the El Salvador Government.

20	20rd. 5.56 M16 Magazines & 2.00 ea.	40.00
3	pouches 6.00 ea	18.00
5	pistol belts 4 new 1 used 10.00 ea.	50.00
		<hr/>
		\$108.00

Would you please sign here to verified that this was sent,
Please give it to the El Salvador Government.

(Date Received and Signature)

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16
~~SECRET~~

28 Dec 1983

From:

[Redacted]

To:

[Redacted]

b6
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Sir: Here is another sample of the equipment to be sent down their.
This equipment is at no cost to the El Salvador Government.

1 canteen and cover	5.50
1 pr suspenders cotton	6.00
2 pouches 6.00 ea.	12.00
	<u>23.50</u>

Would you please sign here to verified that this was sent.
Please give it to the El Salvador Government.

(Date Received and Signature)

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17 ~~SECRET~~

**INSURED MAIL
- INTERNATIONAL**
EXPRESSED FOR DELIVERY AT
(Post Office, State and Country)

b6
b7C

		AIR	\$	3.54
POSTAGE		<input type="checkbox"/>		
INSURANCE COVERAGE FEE				
\$ 150.00			\$	1.70
SPEC. HANDLING				
DOMESTIC DELIVERY			\$	1.20
ONLY				
RETURN RECEIPT (Except to Canada)				
FRAGILE, LIQUID, PERISHABLE				
TOTAL			\$	6.44
CUSTOMER OVER				
POSTMASTER By				



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18
~~SECRET~~
AFRIC - INTERNATIONAL
ED FOR DELIVERY

19 DEC. 1983

FROM: [REDACTED]

To: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Sir: Here is another sample of the equipment to be sent down their.
This equipment is at no cost to the El Salvador Government.

1 case Suture	\$48.00
2 canteen & covers @ 5.50	11.00
2 30 rd ammo pouches @ 3.00	6.00
6 30 rd 5.56 magazines @ 5.00	30.00
1 pistol belt new	12.00
1 set Alice suspenders	12.00
1 cleaning rod	4.00
1 box depressor tongue	1.50
2 box alcohol preps @ 4.00	8.00

\$132.50

Would you please sign here to verified that this was sent.
Please give it to the El Salvador Government.

(Date Received & Signature)

P.S. MERRY CHRISTMAS & HAPPY NEW YEAR

~~SECRET~~
19

RECEIPT FOR INSURED MAIL
DOMESTIC - INTERNATIONAL
ADDRESSED FOR DELIVERY AT
(Print Name, State and Country)

AIR		2.75
POSTAGE		
INSURANCE COVERAGE FEE		
\$49.00	\$85	
SPEC. HANDLING		
DOMESTIC ONLY	SPECIAL DELIVERY	\$120
RESTRICTED DELIVERY		
RETURN RECEIPT (Except to Canada)		
FRAGILE LIQUID PERISHABLE		
TOTAL		\$4.80
CUSTOMER OVER		
POSTMASTER		

DEC 13 1983
USPS

19

~~SECRET~~

110

4.80 T

4.80 PO MTR

4.80 TOTAL

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE

DECATUR AL. 35602

110

4.80 PO MTR

4.80 TOTAL

12/12/83
THANK YOU

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

20

C.M.A.
Central Military Assistanceb6
b7C

10 Dec. 1963

From:

To:

b6
b7C

Sir: Here is another sample of the equipment to be sent down their.
This equipment is at no cost to the El Salvador Government.

7 Canteen & covers @ 5.50 ea.

\$37.50

Would you please sign here to verified that this was sent.
Please give it to the El Salvador Government.

(Date Received & Signature)

Sir, If I had the address of the El Salvador Government, I could
send it direct to them. I do not want to impose on you.

THANK YOU,

~~SECRET~~
21

110 8.80 PD MTR

8.80 TOTAL

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE

DECATUR AL 35602

110 8.80 PD MTR

8.80 TOTAL

12/05/80

THANK YOU

RECEIPT FOR INSURED MAIL DOMESTIC - INTERNATIONAL

ADDRESSED FOR DELIVERY AT
(Post Office, State and Country)

[Redacted]		6.20
POSTAGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	\$5.00
INSURANCE COVERAGE FEE		\$3.60
SPEC. HANDLING		\$
DOMESTIC ONLY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL DELIVERY	\$
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTED DELIVERY	\$
RETURN RECEIPT		\$
FRAGILE (NO MID PERISHABLE)		TOTAL \$8.80
[Redacted]		CUSTOMER OVER
[Redacted]		POSTMASTER By [Signature]

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22
~~SECRET~~

2 DEC. 1983

From: CIA

[Redacted]

To:

[Redacted]

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Sir: Here is another sample of the equipment to be sent down their. This equipment is at no cost to the El Salvador Government.

72 Gauze, Petrolatum @ \$3.00 a box	\$18.00
48 Intravenous injection set with needle @ \$2.00	96.00
4 30 rd pouches 5.56 @ \$3.00	12.00
12 30 rd 5.56 Magazines @ \$5.00	60.00
8 Gauze sponges @ \$.50	4.00
6 Bandage pressure @ \$1.00	6.00
5 Bandage, cotton elastic @ \$1.00	5.00
1 Box Gauze pads sterile	5.00
1 canteen & cover	5.00
2 Pistol belts @ 10.00	20.00
1 Pk 1000 cleaning patches M-60	10.00
3 M-16 cleaning rods @ 4.00	12.00
1 45 cleaning rods	2.00
1 M-16 cleaning rod pouch	2.00
1 First aid pouch	2.00

\$259.00 OUR COST

WOULD YOU PLEASE SIGN HERE TO VERIFIED THAT THIS WAS SENT.
PLEASE GIVE IT TO THE PROPER PEOPLE.

(DATE RECEIVED & SIGNATURE)

~~SECRET~~
23

23
~~SECRET~~

RECEIPT FOR INSURED MAIL
DOMESTIC - INTERNATIONAL

ADDRESSED FOR DELIVERY AT
(Post Office, State and Country)

POSTAGE	<input type="checkbox"/> AIR	\$ 5.52
INSURANCE COVERAGE	FEE	\$ 85
SPEC. HANDLING		\$
DOMESTIC ONLY	SPECIAL DELIVERY	\$
	RESTRICTED DELIVERY	\$
RETURN RECEIPT		
(Except to Canada)		
FRAGILE LIQUID PERISHABLE	TOTAL	\$ 53.7
CUSTOMER OVER		
POSTMASTER By		

NOV 29 1983 USPS

RECEIPT FOR INSURED MAIL
DOMESTIC - INTERNATIONAL
ADDRESSED FOR DELIVERY AT
(Post Office, State and Country)

POSTAGE	<input type="checkbox"/> AIR	\$ 5.51
INSURANCE COVERAGE	FEE	\$ 100.00
SPEC. HANDLING		\$ 125
DOMESTIC ONLY	SPECIAL DELIVERY	\$
	RESTRICTED DELIVERY	\$
RETURN RECEIPT		
(Except to Canada)		
FRAGILE LIQUID PERISHABLE	TOTAL	\$ 676
CUSTOMER OVER		
POSTMASTER By		

NOV 29 1983 USPS

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5.51
110 6.76 PO MTR
110 5.37 PO MTR
12.13 TOTAL

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE
DEDUCTOR AL 05602

110 6.76 PO MTR
110 5.37 PO MTR
12.13 TOTAL

11/29/83
THANK YOU

~~SECRET~~
24

24

26 NOV. 1983

FROM: CMA

TO:

b6
b7C

SIR: HERE IS AN SAMPLE OF THE EQUIPMENT TO BE SENT DOWN THEIR.

1 Box Suture	\$4.00
1 Box Gauze Petrolatum	\$5.00
1 Box Pad Nonadherent	\$10.00
2 Box Damage Gauze @ \$5.00	\$10.00
18 Kined Bandages @ \$.50	9.00
16 Eye Patches @ \$.25	4.00
4 30 rd Magazine pouches 5.56	16.00

\$58.00

OUR COST

THIS EQUIPMENT IS SENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR AT NO COST.

b6
b7C

WOULD YOU PLEASE SIGN HERE TO VERTIFIED THAT THIS WAS SENT,
I AM LEAVING IT UP TO YOU TO DELIVER IT TO THE PROPER PEOPLE.

(DATE RECEIVED & SIGNATURE)

~~SECRET~~
25

C.M.A.
Civilian Military Assistance



b6
b7C

EQUIPMENT DELIVERED IN OCT. 1983
 VERIFIED BY AMERICAN EMBASSY EL SALVADOR

1 pr boots jungle	\$35.00
3 sets camo. uniforma	120.00
4 pr socks @ 2.00	8.00
1 alice pack with straps	35.00
1 belt garand	15.00
1 holster new .45	20.00
1 cleaning kit M-16complete	5.00
1 camo hat	4.00
1 first aid kit	3.00
1 camo field jacket	40.00
1 bag duffle	10.00
4 bottles water pur.	4.00
1 canteen & cover	5.50
1 pouncho	8.00
4 t shirts green	14.00
1 hammock	12.00
1 pr field glasses	150.00

\$488.50

7.00

491.50

1 canteen cup

~~SECRET~~
 26

26

110

5.31 PO MTR

9.62 TOTAL

~~SECRET~~

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE

DECATUR AL 35602

10 4.31 PO MTR

10 5.31 PO MTR

9.62 TOTAL

03/15/84
THANK YOU

~~SECRET~~
24

~~SECRET~~

11 March 1984

From: To: b6
b7C

Sir: Here is some of the equipment promised to the El Salvador Government. This equipment is at no cost to them.

1 Vest Flak	125.00
3 ammo pouches @ 3.00	9.00
1 canteen cover	3.00
2 suspenders @ 10.00	20.00
1 first aid and packet	3.00
10 bandages @ .50	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$165.00

Sir, this could be the last sent to you by the mail. I have made contact with an El Salvadoran Air Force Officer he has given me the information as how to get equipment to his country other than mail. This will save us money. The reason we have not sent in a while is that when we didn't hear from the El Salvadoran Government, we made the FDN in Honduras the same promise. They gave us in writing a letter saying they would take our help. Due to the fact that we started in El Salvador, we are going to sent 15% to they country. I just wish that we could send more. Maybe in the near future we will be able to have a beer together. By the way we have collected nearly 6 tons of equipment already. Thanks for your help. I hope our senators gets off of their butts and send more help down their.

~~SECRET~~

28

RECEIPT FOR INSURED MAIL
DOMESTIC - INTERNATIONAL
ADDRESSED FOR DELIVERY AT
(Post Office, State and Country)

POSTAGE	AIR	\$ 4.11
INSURANCE COVERAGE	FEE	\$ 2.00
SPEC. HANDLING		\$ 1.20
DOMESTIC ONLY	SPECIAL DELIVERY	\$ 1.20
RETURN RECEIPT		
(Except to Canada)		
FRAGILE LIQUID PERISHABLE	TOTAL	\$ 7.36
CUSTOMER OVER		
POSTMASTER BY		

DEC 5 1984
USPS

RECEIPT FOR INSURED MAIL
DOMESTIC - INTERNATIONAL
ADDRESSED FOR DELIVERY AT
(Post Office, State and Country)

POSTAGE	AIR	\$ 3.54
INSURANCE COVERAGE	FEE	\$ 1.00
SPEC. HANDLING		\$ 1.25
DOMESTIC ONLY	SPECIAL DELIVERY	\$ 1.20
RETURN RECEIPT		
(Except to Canada)		
FRAGILE LIQUID PERISHABLE	TOTAL	\$ 5.99
CUSTOMER OVER		
POSTMASTER BY		

DEC 5 1984
USPS

CANON TX-10
USPS WINDOW SERVICES
VERSION 2.1

110	5.99	PO NTR
	4.11	+
	2.05	+
	1.20	+
	7.36	T
110	7.36	PO NTR
	13.35	TOTAL

110	5.99	PO NTR
110	7.36	PO NTR
	13.35	TOTAL

01/05/84

29

4 Jan 1984

From: TO: b6
b7C

Sir: Here is some of the equipment promised to the El Salvador Government. This equipment is at no cost to them.

1 pk Alice with straps	35.00
1 pouches	6.50
3 canteen covers @4.00 ea.	12.00
1 pistol belt	12.00
4 ammo pouches 30rd. 5.56 @ 3.00 ea.	12.00
1 first aid pouch	2.00
	<u>\$79.50</u>

Would someone please sign here to verified that this was sent.
Please give it to the El Salvador Government.

(Date Received and Signature)

~~SECRET~~
38

~~SECRET~~

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS TAKEN ABROAD

141.2, 148.1, 149.31, C.R.

Form Approved
O.M.B. 48-R0394

Number

--

Description of Articles

45 REM AUTO 1911A1

--

SER NUMBER

M1 GARAND 30/06
SPRINGFIELD

--

500 RJS 30/06 30 CAL M2
500 ADS 45 CAL.I certify that the information shown hereon is
true and correct to the best of my knowledge
and belief.

Date

Date

--

F Y P K

--

Certifying officers shall draw lines through all unused spaces with an indelible pencil.

b6
b7Cb6
b7C~~SECRET~~

C.M.A.
Civilian Military Assistance

Phone

b6
b7C**SUPPORT****MEMBERSHIP****APPLICATION**Name _____
Last First Middle

Phone _____

Address _____

Area Code _____

Do you want monthly report? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(Amount of Donation)

FACTS ABOUT CMA

1. The most important thing, we need your prayers.
2. We accept all right-wing personnel as supporters.
3. You do not have to give in order to be a member.
4. All money donated will be used to purchase equipment and pay only expenses of the trainers in the *Host Countries.
5. We are not mercenaries.
6. We want to send the best men and equipment to defeat the enemy.
7. We cannot afford to wait for the Communist to get here to fight them.
8. Our account books can be checked by anybody.
9. No salaries are taken out for anybody.
10. All contributions are held in the strictest of confidence.
11. We are not tax exempt.
12. We are totally supported by civilians wanting to stop Communist.
13. We have men wanting to go to Central America to fight the enemy.
14. As of Dec. 1, 1983, we have already sent over \$1,000⁰⁰ to El Salvador.
15. We have collected over \$20,000⁰⁰ worth of equipment, but we need your help in getting it down there.
16. Our goal is to outfit 1,000 men with equipment.
17. We are not funded by any Government Agency.
18. We are not political connected to any party.
19. Our goal is to keep this going year round.
20. We want the chance to fight the Communist.
21. Remember, the Communist has the right to kill anybody, anytime, anywhere they want to.
22. We will send out a report every month to the members that want it.
23. It cost at least \$300⁰⁰ to equipment one man. We want him to have a fighting chance.

(Signature and Date)

* Host Countries - El Salvador and Honduras

CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE

CMA

Will take Donation Fee
to cover
Administration Cost.

Name: _____ SS# _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Age: _____ Address: _____ Police Record Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes give reason. _____

List of Languages that can be spoken or written: Check which one or both.

Military Experienced: Branch _____ Yrs. _____ Type of Discharge _____

Military Skills: _____

If you need more space for Military resume please attach addition sheets to this application.

Marriage status: Yes ☐ No ☐ Divorced ☐ # Dependents _____

Resume of why you want to join up. Attached separate sheet of paper.

- A. Because you fill out application, there is no guarantee that you will be selected.
- B. If selected, you are required to have a physical by our doctor. We pay for it.
- C. You will be required to pass a Special Forces P.F.T.
- D. No dope users or pushers will be tolerated.
- E. The Donation Fee goes toward buying military equipment and shipping cost to the host country. Also some of the money is spent to pay for trainers to go to the host country.
- F. All of our actives is done with the approval of the host country. We are not Mercenaries. We are Patriots that are concerned about Communist taking over our country and other free nations. We know and understand that the U.S. Government can not take care of the world. We are here to do our part, the best way we know how. We are tired of setting on our butts doing nothing. **SO PLEASE HELP US!** All donations of money and or military equipment is appreciated.
- G. If summons is given then you must show up, at your own expense, at a selection committee hearing. If you fail to show up you application will be discarded. You will be given from one (1) to three (3) weeks notice as to when and where to show up. If accepted you and your normal expenses too a host country will be paid by the C.M.A
- H. We are not funded by any government agency.
- I. Passport is needed.
- J. You must have your own uniforms.
- K. We are not tax exempt.

Signature _____

Date: _____

~~SECRET~~
45*

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☒ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS
Date 9/12/84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: *P/A* SAC, NEW ORLEANS (2-181) (P)UNSUBS, aka *D*

aka

307.697
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3-23-91 BY *SP8/BWY*

b6
 b7C

NEUTRALITY MATTER -
 EL SALVADOR
 (OO: BIRMINGHAM)

NR 8-7-86 mls
 9/5/84.

Reference New Orleans teletype to the Bureau dated

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies, for
 Birmingham, Memphis and Mobile, two copies of an LHM captioned
 as above.

b2
 b6
 b7C
 b7D

Source mentioned in enclosed LHM is *[redacted]* Con-
 tacting Agent is SA *[redacted]* *(WT)*

No active investigation being conducted by New Orleans
 Division until specific instructions and/or leads received
 from FBIHQ and Office of Origin in this matter.

- (WT)*
 ENCLOSURE
 ③ Bureau (Encls. 5)
 2- Birmingham (Encls. 2)
 2- Memphis (Encls. 2)
 2- Mobile (Encls. 2)
 2- New Orleans
 JPS:bch
 (11)

2-2681-10

17 SEP 14 1984

1-cc to DOJ/ISS, USC and BATE 9-17-84
 1- " " Room 4251 9/17/84

Approved: *094*

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per

46 OCT 19 1984



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 2-181

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
September 11, 1984

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
ALSO KNOWN AS (AKA)



AKA

b6
b7C

NEUTRALITY MATTER -
EL SALVADOR

Following are copies of articles that have appeared in the New Orleans daily newspaper, The Times Picayune regarding captioned matter:

307.697
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-25-91 BY SP8 BTJ/BWY

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2 - 2651 - 10

ENCLOSURE

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

CIA knew of volunteers in Nicaragua

By United Press International

WASHINGTON — The CIA knew a U.S. paramilitary group was sending men to join Nicaraguan rebels but did nothing to stop the volunteers, two of whom were killed in action in Nicaragua, congressional sources said Wednesday.

The sources said CIA officials Wednesday informed some members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that the agency knew six Americans were traveling to Honduras to join the CIA-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which is fighting against the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

"The agency heard these guys were coming and their guys dove into foxholes," a source familiar with intelligence matters said.

CIA officials said agents in Honduras "got out of the way" of the six Americans because they "didn't want anybody to think (they) were involved" in the paramilitary operation, the source said.

At the same time, Rep. Ted Weiss, D-N.Y., sent a letter to CIA Director William Casey, asking him to explain if his agency had any connection with the two dead Americans.

"The loss of American lives in the covert war against Nicaragua could draw the United States into direct military involvement in that conflict," Weiss said.

The Americans, described by U.S. officials as volunteers, were sent to Honduras by Civilian-Military Assistance, a paramilitary organization based in Decatur, Ala.

Two members of the group, Huntsville police Detective Dana H. Parker and James P. Powell III, were killed in a rebel helicopter shot down by Nicaraguan forces.

Nicaragua charged that Parker, Powell and the four other Ameri-

cans who went to Honduras were mercenaries working for the CIA.

Tom Posey, a founder of CMA who organized the trip, told UPI that the group has sent anti-Sandinista rebels \$70,000 worth of equipment and at least 15 Americans as trainers since January.

The sources said they were uncertain how far in advance intelligence agents in Honduras knew of the Posey group.

The Pentagon said U.S. military personnel do not control two Honduran airfields that Nicaragua says were used to launch the flight.

Nicaragua's Sandinista government said maps recovered from the downed helicopter showed it came from Honduras's El Aguacate air base and Jamastran airfield, facilities the United States recently has used and improved.

Congressional sources said that, even without control over the airfields, U.S. personnel in Honduras probably would have monitored flights from them.

Intelligence and military officials said once the airfields were built or improved, authority over them passed on to the Honduran government.

In his letter, Weiss said, "U.S. citizens employed by the American government, on contract with the government, or associated in any way with the U.S. government ... should not take part in any covert activities against Nicaragua."

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S.: Libya's role reveals true nature of Sandinistas

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department on Tuesday denounced Libyan involvement in Nicaragua while reasserting its claim that two Americans killed when their helicopter was shot down over Nicaragua had no connection with the U.S. government.

Responding to a statement by Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy confirming Libyan involvement in Nicaragua, State Department spokesman John Hughes said the United States is seriously concerned about all foreign military personnel in that country.

These include personnel from Libya, the Soviet bloc, the Palestine Liberation Organization and other groups, he said.

"Col. Khadafy's boast of Libyan military presence in Nicaragua, combined with Nicaragua's extraordinary military buildup, underlines again our concerns

about the true nature of the Sandinista regime and the threat it poses to its neighbors," Hughes said.

He said Libya's involvement in Nicaragua was confirmed last year when a clandestine arms shipment earmarked for Nicaragua was stopped in Brazil.

The two dead men apparently were part of a group of seven Americans who traveled to Honduras recently volunteering to help the rebels who are fighting Nicaragua's ruling Sandinistas, said the official, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

Rebel leaders had made an unsuccessful appeal to discourage them from undertaking the helicopter mission, the official said.

Underscoring the lack of U.S. government control over such activities, one official, speaking privately Tuesday, said, "We can't prevent wild men from doing wild things."

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pair killed in Nicaragua began mission in N.O.

From wire reports

WASHINGTON — Two men killed when Nicaragua shot down a rebel helicopter Saturday were American mercenaries who reportedly departed from New Orleans after being recruited by rebel sympathizers in the United States, Reagan administration officials said Monday.

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said

Monday that the CIA told him on Sunday that the two men came from a group of seven that traveled last week from New Orleans to Honduras to join the rebels in their fight against the Sandinistas.

Rebel leaders say their recruitment efforts have been concentrated in New Orleans and Miami because those cities have large Nicaraguan communities. One rebel representative of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN)

said the group has used New Orleans as a major departure point for travel by private American advisers going to rebel bases in Honduras.

White House press secretary Larry Speakes said no U.S. government personnel were involved in the incident. The Nicaraguans said the crash occurred after a helicopter and four airplanes attacked the Tapasli Military School on Saturday near Santa Clara, about 10 miles from the Honduran border.

Reagan administration officials said the recruitment of the men, who have not been identified, was part of an extensive effort by the rebels in recent months to raise money and attract military advisers in the United States as official U.S. aid diminished because of congressional opposition.

Rebel representatives in the United States, while denying that they had recruited mercenaries, said they were organizing fund-raising drives to help the paramilitary operations in Nicaragua. They said the drives were under way in Miami, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other cities with large Hispanic populations.

Nicaragua said the helicopter's three occupants were killed.

The Nicaraguan government Monday made public a photograph of one of the victims, a light-haired, white male who reportedly died from a bullet wound in the head after the helicopter was shot down after a rebel raid on the military camp.

The bodies of two other men aboard the helicopter were burned beyond recognition, according to Nicaraguan authorities.

Moynihan, D-N.Y., said his panel would investigate whether the CIA had any connection with the mercenaries.

He said he had been assured by the CIA that it was not associated with the men.

But a senior administration official said Washington learned "sometime ago" that seven Americans had made their way to Honduras in their own jet and had made contact there with the anti-Sandinista forces led by Adolfo Calero.

The official said the seven men apparently volunteered for the rebels and had pressed leaders of the anti-Sandinista force to carry out raids against Cuban-run training camps in Nicaragua.

Rebels: Two Americans were not mercenaries

Related story, A-8

From staff and wire reports.

Two Americans killed Saturday when Nicaraguan government forces shot down their rebel helicopter were members of a veterans' organization helping in the fight against the Marxist-oriented Sandinista regime, a rebel group said Tuesday.

The Americans, who report-

Nicaragua

See NICARAGUA, A-4

From Page 1

strongest of the rebel forces fighting the Sandinistas.

Calero's claim that the Americans were volunteers conflicts with reports from some Reagan administration officials who said that they were mercenaries recruited by rebel sympathizers in the United States.

"We have not recruited anyone," Calero said.

Calero, a Nicaraguan, said he went with the group to Central America. They were bringing medicine.

Three people — the two Americans and a Nicaraguan pilot — were aboard the downed helicopter, Calero said.

The two Americans were former Vietnam War helicopter pilots Dana H. Parker Jr., of Huntsville, Ala., and James Powell of Memphis, Tenn., the FDN announced in Alabama Tuesday. Parker was a Huntsville police detective on leave, the FDN said.

The two men, according to the rebel officials in Huntsville, were members of a group called Civilian Military Advisers that was formed last year by American military veterans to help the rebels.

The group, the insurgent officials said, has chapters in Huntsville, Memphis, and Birmingham, Ala., and has sent between 15 and 20 Americans to Honduras during the last year to advise the rebels.

The Americans have helped train rebel airplane and helicop-

edly left New Orleans for Central America with four colleagues last week, were volunteers "concerned about the great threat communism poses to this country and to the whole hemisphere," said Mario Calero, the New Orleans area representative of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN). The FDN is the largest and

ter pilots, the insurgent leaders said, but have not participated in military activities in Nicaragua.

They said that the two men were killed Saturday when their helicopter flew over Nicaragua to inspect the damage inflicted by a rebel ground attack on a military installation, but that they had not taken part in fighting.

The Nicaraguan government said the crash occurred after a helicopter and four airplanes attacked the Tapasli Military School near Santa Clara, about 10 miles from the Honduran border.

Calero denied the helicopter was involved in a military action. He said his brother, FDN commander-in-chief Adolfo Calero, "would not approve any Americans participating in the fighting."

A State Department spokesman said Tuesday that U.S. officials in Honduras are interrogating the American survivors, who have been "very skittish" about supplying information on their activities.

"I can say without fear of con-

tradition that there was no (U.S.) government involvement," spokesman John Hughes said.

He said that the State Department is trying to determine if the group violated a law that prohibits U.S. citizens from joining foreign military forces without government authorization.

Mario Calero and other anti-communists denied Tuesday that the rebels are actively recruiting in the United States.

A Nicaraguan activist in New Orleans, Sergio Baltodano, said, "What happens is that leaders of the freedom fighters come through the New Orleans area, then Nicaraguans living here get interested in joining the cause."

Baltodano is the executive manager of the New Orleans-based Caribbean Commission, an anti-communist organization.

About 100 Nicaraguans who were living in metropolitan New Orleans voluntarily left to join the rebels during the past year, Mario Calero said. They either are fighting or support the effort. None have been killed, he said.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. officer passed aid of civilians to Salvador

From wire reports

WASHINGTON — A military officer assigned to the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador served as a conduit for a group of American civilians to provide military-related supplies, including ammunition clips and camouflage uniforms, to the Salvadoran army, U.S. officials acknowledged Thursday.

Army Maj. C.A. McAnarney, a logistics officer at the embassy, confirmed Thursday that he forwarded nearly a dozen shipments to the Salvadoran government after receiving them by mail from Tom Posey, a former Marine in Alabama who heads a civilian group dedicated to fighting communism in Central America.

Last November, McAnarney also translated into Spanish Posey's initial offer to provide the supplies to El Salvador at no charge.

The State Department Thursday asked the Customs Service to investigate whether Posey violated federal law by sending certain military-related supplies to El Salvador. The request came as several federal agencies played hot potato with a growing list of questions about the extent to which the Reagan administration may have aided Posey's efforts to help El Salvador's army and anti-government rebels in Nicaragua.

Administration officials took no steps to block Posey's shipments of military-related supplies to El Salvador, although the State Department said it had issued him no export license.

Such licenses are required for export of items on the department's munitions control list. An official said the list includes empty ammunition clips, ammunition pouches and camouflage uniforms, which were among the items Posey sent to El Salvador.

In addition, the Treasury Department did not notify the State Department that Posey had declared, on a Treasury application to become a dealer of firearms in the United States, that "I plan to buy weapons and ammo to send to El Salvador." Treasury officials said that they granted Posey the dealer's license because his plan to send weapons to a foreign government was the State Department's responsibility, not theirs.

Posey, meanwhile, said that on an earlier trip to Nicaragua he engaged in a fire fight with Sandinista soldiers.

Posey of Decatur, Ala., founder of the Civilian Military Assistance, said in an interview with The Huntsville Times in January that he had fired 300 rounds "in self-defense" during skirmishes along the Honduras-Nicaragua border.

Two members of the CMA — Huntsville police officer Dana Parker and James Powell III of Memphis, Tenn., both Vietnam veterans — were killed Saturday when their helicopter was shot down in what Nicaraguan authorities say was an air raid.

Posey said Thursday that the January incident was the only time he had ever fired a weapon in the Central America fighting.

2-181
**20 to 30
La. men
give help
to rebels**

CIA knew about it, A-3

By JOAN TREADWAY
Staff writer

About 20 to 30 Vietnam veterans living in small Louisiana towns are members of an Alabama organization that trains and supplies anti-communist Nicaraguan rebels, and some have traveled to Central America to help the "freedom fighters," Tom Posey, a leader of the American group, said Wednesday.

The Louisianians are among about 1,000 members of the organization, called Civilian Military Assistants, Posey said in a telephone interview from his home in Decatur, Ala.

He refused to name any of the Louisianians or their towns, saying it is the group's policy to let individual members identify themselves.

These American volunteers do not participate in combat, he said.

No members of the year-old group had been hurt or killed until Saturday, Posey said. That day, two Americans who are members of the organization as well as a Nicaraguan rebel pilot died when their helicopter was shot down by troops of Nicaragua's Marxist-oriented Sandinista government.

The two were Dana Herbert Parker Jr., a Huntsville, Ala., policeman who was on leave, and James Powell III, a civilian pilot from Memphis, Tenn.

Nicaraguan government officials say the aircraft was attacking a military school near the Honduran border. But Posey and rebel leaders said that the helicopter was on a mercy mission to answer a radio distress call.

"We don't know exactly what the call was about, because of the noise from the helicopter when the three were leaving," Posey said.

(Content Clipping in Space Below)

The two Americans killed were part of a group of six that left New Orleans for Central America last week. They were led by Mario Calero, a rebel representative living in Kenner. None of the six were from Louisiana.

Civilian Military Assistants train members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest of the rebel groups fighting the Sandinista government, Posey said. "We show them how to do military maneuvers, like helicopter takeoffs and landings, and how to make their weapons last longer," he said.

Powell had been a U.S. helicopter pilot, shot down in Vietnam, Posey said. "He received disability because of a back injury

See REBELS, A-6

Rebels

From Page 1

he suffered in this incident, but he went to Central America despite his pain. He spoke Spanish, which is one of our requirements before sending people down."

The Los Angeles Times Wednesday quoted a Pentagon official as saying that Parker, also a Vietnam veteran, was a member of the Army's elite Special Forces unit of the Alabama National Guard. The mission of the Special Forces, as defined by the Army, is to "plan and conduct unconventional war operations" and to support the war efforts of U.S.-allied "indigenous forces."

In addition to military training, Civilian Military Assistants also supplies the rebels with military equipment such as camouflage uniforms, canteens and boots. The group also sends food,

clothing and medicine to Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras, Posey said.

The Civilian Military Assistants was founded by Posey and four others "who wanted to do something about communism," he said.

"We started out helping the Salvadoran government, which is fighting leftist rebels, but then, when it got help from the U.S. Congress, we decided to help someone else who needed it more," Posey said.

The American group raises its own money and is not connected with any U.S. government agency, he said.

Honduran officials put the group in touch with the Nicaraguan rebels, he said.

The Civilian Military organization has chapters of at least 12 members in Huntsville, Birmingham and Memphis, he said, and smaller groups elsewhere. Most of its members are Vietnam veterans.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

On September 6, 1984, a source of known reliability provided the following information:

JAMES POWELL and DANA PARKER recently killed while flying in a helicopter in Nicaragua were members of a group known as CMA which is affiliated with the MERCENARY ASSOCIATION OF DOLIMITE, ALABAMA.

The MERCENARY ASSOCIATION recently received para-military training in parachute techniques at Shreveport, Louisiana. POWELL and PARKER did not participate in these training exercise.

Source is aware of overtures being made by [redacted] of CMA to individuals involved in para-military groups to induce these persons to engage in mercenary type activities in Central America. Specifics of actual recruitments, if any, unknown.

b6
b7C

The MERCENARY ASSOCIATION, Post Office Box 309, Dolomite, Alabama, 35061, received para-military training in parachute jumping at Shreveport, Louisiana, from May 4, through 6, 1984. At the completion of this training, the group traveled by personally owned vehicles to Dolomite, Alabama, where they received additional training with various weapons.

Those attending the training at Shreveport, Louisiana, are as follows:

1. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
address [redacted] social security
number [redacted] California driver's license [redacted] person
to notify in case of an emergency [redacted] telephone [redacted]

b6
b7C

2. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
[redacted] address [redacted] social
security number [redacted] telephone number [redacted] place
of employment [redacted] Missouri driver's license
[redacted] person to contact in case of emergency [redacted]
[redacted] telephone [redacted]

b6
b7C

3. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
[redacted] address [redacted]
telephone number [redacted] person to notify in an emergency is
[redacted] telephone [redacted]

b6
b7C

4. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
address [redacted] social security
number [redacted] telephone number [redacted] Alabama driver's
license [redacted] person to notify in case of an emergency is [redacted]
[redacted] telephone number [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

5. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address []
Louisiana, social security number [] telephone number []
[] place of employment []
[] Louisiana driver's license [] parents telephone []
[]

6. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address [] social
security number [] place of employment []
[] Kansas driver's license [] emergency tele-
phone number []

7. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address [], social
security number [] telephone number [] Alabama
driver's license [] person to contact in case of emergency is
[] telephone []

8. [] sex male, date of birth []
address [] social security
number [] telephone [] place of employment []
[] Georgia driver's license []
[] in case of emergency notify [] telephone []
[]

9. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address []
social security number [] telephone [] person
to contact in case of an emergency is [] telephone []
[]

10. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address [] social
security number [] telephone number [] person
to contact in case of emergency is [] telephone []
[]

11. [] sex male, date of birth []
address [] social
security number [] telephone number [] place of
employment [] in
case of emergency notify [] telephone []
[]

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

12. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address [] social
security number [] telephone number [] place of
employment [] person to notify in case of
an emergency is [] telephone []

13. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address [] social security
number [] telephone number [] status of
employment - [] driver's license number []
(Michigan), person to notify in case of emergency is []
telephone []

14. [] sex female, date of birth []
[] address []
social security number [] telephone number []
Alabama driver's license [] in case of an emergency notify
[] telephone []

15. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address [] telephone [] in case
of an emergency notify [] telephone []

16. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address []
social security number [] place of employment []
[] Ohio driver's license [] in case
of emergency notify [] telephone [] or
[] at telephone []

17. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address []
social security number [] telephone number []
in case of emergency notify [] telephone []

18. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address []
social security number [] telephone number []
California driver's license [] in case of an emergency notify
[] telephone []

19. [] sex male, date of birth []
[] address []
social security number [] telephone number []
place of employment [] Alabama driver's
license [] in case of emergency notify []
telephone []

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

20. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
[redacted] address [redacted] social security
number [redacted] telephone number [redacted] place of employment
[redacted] Ohio driver's license [redacted] in case of
emergency notify [redacted] telephone [redacted]

21. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
[redacted] address [redacted] social
security number [redacted] telephone number [redacted] in case
of emergency notify [redacted] telephone [redacted]

22. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
[redacted] address [redacted] social
security number [redacted] telephone number [redacted] Maryland
driver's license [redacted] in case of emergency contact
[redacted] telephone [redacted]

23. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
[redacted] address [redacted]
[redacted] social security number [redacted] place of
employment [redacted] Illinois driver's license
[redacted] person to notify in case of an emergency is
[redacted] telephone [redacted]

24. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
address [redacted]
[redacted] telephone number [redacted] driver's
license [redacted] in case of an emergency notify [redacted]
[redacted] telephone number [redacted]

25. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
[redacted] address [redacted] telephone
number [redacted] Texas driver's license [redacted] person to contact
in case of an emergency is [redacted] telephone [redacted]

26. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
[redacted] address [redacted]
[redacted] social security number [redacted] telephone number [redacted]
[redacted] place of employment [redacted]
Georgia driver's license [redacted] in case of emergency notify
[redacted] telephone [redacted]

27. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
[redacted] address [redacted]
social security number [redacted] telephone number [redacted]
place of employment [redacted] Mississippi driver's license
[redacted] in case of emergency notify [redacted]
[redacted] telephone [redacted]

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS:

28. [redacted] sex male, date of birth [redacted]
address [redacted] social security
number [redacted] telephone number [redacted] place of employ-
ment [redacted] Georgia driver's license [redacted]
in case of emergency notify [redacted] telephone [redacted]

b6
b7C

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE
(RESTRICTED USE)Date: 9-11-84

PRECEDENCE:

☐ IMMEDIATE☐ PRIORITY☒ ROUTINE

FM: DIRECTOR, FBI

TO:

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-19-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

☐ White House/WH/☒ Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms/BATF/☐ Director Naval Investigative Service/DIRNAVINSERV/☐ Drug Enforcement Admin./DEA/☐ FAA Washington HQ/FAA/☐ HQ AFOSI Bolling AFBDC/AFOSI/☐ Dept. of Energy HQS/DOEHQ/☐ Dept. of Energy Germantown DIV/DOE/☒ Dept. of Justice/DOJ/☐ Nuclear Regulatory Commission/NRC/☐ Dept. of State/DOS/☒ U.S. Customs Service/UCS/☐ Dept. of the Army/DA/☐ U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service/INS/☐ Dept. of Treasury/DOT/☐ U.S. Secret Service/USSS/☐ Defense Intelligence Agency/DIA/☐ Other: _____

BT

Classification:

Unclass E F T O

Addressee Internal Distribution

For:

UCS for Office of Investigation
DOJ for ISS attn:

Subject:

2-2681-11☒ See Attached

10 SEP 12 1984

Approved By:

Originator:

Tele Ext

Room/Div.:

0722/24242/6FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

SEP 11 1984

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE AND PREPARATION OF FORM 0-73

Restrictions on Use

1. Only incoming teletype messages within the categories listed in MIOG Section 16-1.7 pages 1251 & 1252 may be prepared using form 0-73.
2. Use of Form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received at FBIHQ Communications Center within the last 72 hours.
3. Addressees must be Bureau Offices (LEGAT/Field) or other Government Agencies. **Geographical location must be indicated if other Government Agency is located outside the Washington, D.C. area.**
4. Editing of message text is restricted to typed or printed changes of a word or two. Changes to the existing text involving more than a word or two will require the originator to initiate a new message using Form 0-93. Administrative data may be added immediately following the text and must be identical for all addressees.
5. Teletype messages received by the Communications Center that do not meet the above criteria shall be returned to the originator for preparation using Form 0-93.

Preparation of 0-73 Form (Yellow)

1. **Date & Precedence** - Type or print date and indicate precedence by checking the appropriate box.
2. **Addressee(s)** - Type or print addressee(s) immediately following the "TO:" or place a check mark in the appropriate box. Note: When using block "Other," indicate geographical location if addressee(s) is located outside Washington, D.C. If addressee(s) is a military installation, the name of the base, fort, or station must be listed to ensure delivery.
3. **Classification** - Type or print the classification and if appropriate the caveat and warning notices.
4. **Addressee Internal Distribution** - Complete when the originator wishes the message to be distributed to a known entity within a Headquarters Agency (i.e. Division, Section, Unit, etc.). List the addressee(s) abbreviation and the internal distribution, i.e. a message to Dept. of State, Dept. of Justice, and Defense Intelligence Agency; list on the "For" line(s) as follows:
Example: For: DOS For SY/TAG; DOJ for Asst. AG Criminal Div.; DIA For DSOP.
 Messages which do not list internal distribution shall be delivered to the agency headquarters where their analyst will effect in-house distribution.
5. **Subject** - Type or print the subject in the space provided or check "see attached" if subject is identical to attached message.
6. **Originator's Boxes** - Type or print the originator's name, telephone extension, room number, and division.
7. **Approved By Box** - Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the approved by box. Note: The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes are accurate and are legible.

Preparation of Message To Be Transmitted

1. **Duplicate Copy & Notations** - Xerox 1 copy of the incoming teletype message. A notation shall be made on the original incoming teletype indicating one copy made for relay to SACS _____, (or LEGATS) _____, (or Government Agencies) _____.
2. **Editing of Duplicate Copy (Heading)** - Using a lead pencil ONLY draw single lines through the first and last lines of the message heading; connect these lines from top right to bottom left forming a "Z" figure. **(Do Not Obliterate the Heading)**
3. **Editing Changes to the Text** - (See Restrictions on Use, item 4)
4. **Administrative Data** - Type or print administrative data immediately following the text.

ME0003 254 1952Z

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

10 SEP 84 20 07

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

PP HQ BH MO NO

P DE ME

P 101952Z SEPT 84

FM MEMPHIS (2-00)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BIRMINGHAM (2-28) PRIORITY

MOBILE PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS (2-181) PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

ATTENTION: [REDACTED] ROOM 4251, CID, DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.

AKA [REDACTED]

NEUTRALITY

MATTER - EL SALVADOR. ~~OO: BIRMINGHAM.~~

b6
b7C

~~RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE SEPTEMBER 8, 1984.~~

A previous tel

RETEL INDICATED U. S. CUSTOMS INVESTIGATING CAPTIONED MATTER

UNDER MUNITIONS CONTROL ACT VIOLATIONS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, ON SEPTEMBER 9,
1984, LOCAL CRIME STOPPERS RECEIVED AN ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong.	
Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

b6
b7C

2

PAGE TWO ~~ME 2-0~~ UNCLAS E F T O

FROM AN INDIVIDUAL STATING HE HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF A MERCENARY GROUP, BUT WAS GETTING OUT BECAUSE HE DID NOT LIKE WHAT THEY WERE DOING. HE ALLEGED THE GROUP, UNNAMED, WAS SENDING WEAPONS TO NICARAGUA AND SAID PREVIOUSLY GUNS HAD BEEN STORED AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] UNTIL SEPTEMBER 6, 1984, WHEN THEY WERE MOVED TO NEW ORELANS, LOCATION UNKNOWN. HE ALSO STATED FOUR WEAPONS WERE AT THE HOME OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS 35 YEARS OLD, 6 FEET, MEDIUM BUILD, BROWN HAIR, MUSTACHE AND DRIVING A BROWN FORD. WEAPONS WERE DESCRIBED AS M-16'S, 45 AUTOMATICS AND OTHER AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND AMMO, WHICH WERE TO BE MOVED FROM [REDACTED] BY THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1984.

MEMPHIS INDICES NEGATIVE ON [REDACTED]

~~NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE ARE REQUESTED TO INSURE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE AVAILABLE TO U. S. CUSTOMS.~~

BT

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b7C

b6
b7C

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE
(RESTRICTED USE)

019

Date: 9/10/84

PRECEDENCE:

☒ IMMEDIATE☐ PRIORITY☐ ROUTINE

FM: DIRECTOR, FBI

TO:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT☐ White House/WH/☒ Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms/BATF/☐ Dept. of Energy HQS/DOEHQ/☐ Dept. of Energy Germantown DIV/DOE/☒ Dept. of Justice/DOJ/☐ Dept. of State/DOS/☐ Dept. of the Army/DA/☐ Dept. of Treasury/DOT/☐ Defense Intelligence Agency/DIA/

BT

☐ Director Naval Investigative Service/DIRNAVINSERV/☐ Drug Enforcement Admin./DEA/☐ FAA Washington HQ/FAA/☐ HQ AFOSI Bolling AFBDC/AFOSI/☐ Nuclear Regulatory Commission/NRC/☒ U.S. Customs Service/UCS/☐ U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service/INS/☐ U.S. Secret Service/USSS/☐ Other: _____Classification: UNCLAS

Addressee Internal Distribution

For: [redacted]; DOJ/ISS ATTN: [redacted]UCS/OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS

Subject: _____

☒ See Attached

Approved By: <u>[signature]</u>	Originator: <u>[redacted]</u>	Tele Ext. <u>[redacted]</u>	Room/Div.: <u>4247/6</u>	b2 b6 b7C
------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------

53 OCT 24 1984

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
1955 PM
SEP 10 1984

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

BH011 2510406Z

RP HQ ME MM NO WF

DE BH

P070406Z SEP 84

8 SEP 84 0400

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

TEMPHIS PRIORITY

MIAMI PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS PRIORITY

WFO PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

ATTN SBA [REDACTED] ROOM 4251, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION,
DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT, FBIHQ

b6
b7C

AKA [REDACTED]

^N NEUTRALITY

MATTER - EL SALVADOR; OO: BH

~~RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO BIRMINGHAM DATED SEPT. 3, 1984.~~

BY TELETYPE DATED SEPT. 8, 1984, FBI BIRMINGHAM ADVISED:

~~FOR INFO MIAMI AND WFO, BIRMINGHAM HAS A PENDING NEUTRALITY~~

INVESTIGATION ON CAPTIONED SUBJECT AND [REDACTED] CIVILIAN

MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA). DANA H. PARKER, JR., OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,

AND JAMES POWELL, III., OF MEMPHIS, TENN., WHO WERE KILLED LAST

SATURDAY IN NICARAGUA, WERE ALLEGEDLY MEMBERS OF THE CMA.

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PAGE TWO

~~BH 228~~

UCLAS

ON SEPT. 7, 1984, U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE ADVISED THAT ON AUG. 29, 1984, A CESSNA 206 AIRCRAFT CLEARED CUSTOMS AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON A "RELIEF MISSION" TO HONDURAS. THE THREE INDIVIDUALS IN THAT AIRCRAFT ARE BELIEVED TO BE AFFILIATED WITH CMA AND ARE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED] AND

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b7C

[REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE AIRCRAFT WAS REPORTEDLY OWNED BY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~FOR INFO OF FBIHQ,~~ THE ASAC AND OTHER PERSONNEL WORKING ON THIS CASE, HAVE ESTABLISHED PERSONAL LIAISON WITH SAC'S U.S. CUSTOMS AND BH ATF. BOTH U.S. CUSTOMS AND BH ATF AGREED THAT THE FBI HAS AN ONGOING INVESTIGATION OF LONG STANDING AND AT THE TIME ACKNOWLEDGED OUR PRIMARY INTEREST IN THIS MATTER. HOWEVER, ON SEPT. 7, 1984, MR. GARY WRIGHT, AREA SAC, U.S. CUSTOMS, MOBILE, AL., ADVISED HIS HQ HAS INFORMED HIM THAT SECTY. OF STATE SCHULTZ WAS SCHEDULED TO

PAGE THREE

~~BH 2-83~~

UNCLAS

TESTIFY NEXT TUESDAY AT A SENATE COMMITTEE AND HAS ASKED THE SECTY.
OF THE TREASURY TO HAVE U.S. CUSTOMS PERSONNEL INTERVIEW [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] AND ANY OTHERS WITH REGARD TO THE BELOW QUESTIONS:

1. WITH WHOM IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS [REDACTED] OR ANY OTHER
MEMBER OF THEIR ORGANIZATION HAD CONVERSATIONS? 2. WHAT LEAD ANY OF
THESE PEOPLE (CAM) TO BELIEVE THEIR ACTIVITIES WERE KNOWN AND/OR
CONDONED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT?

ON THIS DATE, [REDACTED] (PROTECT)

[REDACTED] ADVISED SAC, BH HE HAD IMPORTANT INFORMATION
CONCERNING THIS MATTER WHICH HE WISHED TO IMPART TO BUREAU AGENTS.

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b7D

UACB, BH INTENDS TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] ON SEPT. 10, 1984.
ADDITIONALLY, UACB, BH INTENDS TO HAVE A JOINT INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED]
WITH U.S. CUSTOMS PERSONNEL RELATIVE TO THE TWO QUESTIONS, SUPRA.

~~REQUEST OF BUREAU~~

~~THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED THROUGH LIAISON WITH [REDACTED]~~ TO DETERMINE

IF THEY HAVE ANY INFO CONCERNING OR ANY OPERATIONAL INTEREST IN THE
FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS: [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DANA HUBERT PARKER,

PAGE FOUR

BH 2-28

UNCLAS

JR., DOB DEC. 21, 1947, [REDACTED] DOB UNKNOWN, [REDACTED]

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b7D

JAMES POWELL, III., MEMPHIS, TENN., DOB UNKNOWN, [REDACTED]

DOB UNKNOWN. ~~ALSO, FBIHQ REQUESTED TO SEARCH INDICES RE ABOVE~~

~~MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS. PLEASE FURNISH RESULTS TO CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION, TERRORISM SECTION.~~

~~MIAMI AT MIAMI, FLA. WILL SEARCH OFFICE INDICES RE [REDACTED]~~

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[REDACTED]

WFO AT WASHINGTON, D.C. WILL CONTACT PASSPORT OFFICE DEPT.
OF STATE AND OBTAIN PASSPORT RECORDS ON ALL INDIVIDUALS SET OUT IN
REQUEST OF BUREAU. ALSO, THROUGH USDS OFFICE OF MUNITIONS CONTROL
(OMC), WILL DETERMINE IF [REDACTED] OR HIS GROUP, CIVILIAN MILITARY
ASSISTANCE (CMA) HAVE EVER APPLIED FOR OR EVER GRANTED ANY EXPORT
~~LICENSE FOR EXPORT OF MILITARY GOODS.~~

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BT

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ A I R T E L

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 9/7/84

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

b6
b7C

aka

NEUTRALITY MATTER-EL SALVADOR;
 OO: BH

This communication is classified "~~Secret~~" in its entirety.

Re Birmingham airtel to Bureau dated 5/2/84.

For the information of the Bureau, referenced airtel contained LHM which included interview with the subject. In addition, LHM contained copies of all correspondence available which related to CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA) PROGRAM.

Birmingham Division is awaiting departmental prosecutive opinion in this matter so that it can be brought to a logical conclusion.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8-BJ/aw
 ON 3.21.91
307.697.

2-2681-13 (X)
SEP 13 1984

② - Bureau
 2 - Birmingham
 GLH:soc
 (4)

~~SECRET~~

Classified by G-3;
 Declass on OADR

Approved: CEB/aw

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per

13 OCT 25 1984

BH003 2500100Z

PP HQ ME NO

DE BH

R050100Z SEP 84

FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

MEMPHIS PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS PRIORITY

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATN: SSA [REDACTED] ROOM 4251, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT

[REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED] NEUTRALITY

MATTER - EL SALVADOR; 00:BH

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" IN ITS ENTIRETY.

RE BH AIRTEL TO BUREAU, MAY 2, 1984; AND BH TEL TO BUREAU, SEPT. 4, 1984.

ON SEPT. 4, 1984, AT APPROXIMATELY 7:00 P.M., A PRESS CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN HUNTSVILLE, AL., BY SUBJECT AND THREE OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA). ACTING AS SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP WAS MARIO CALERO, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FORCES FOR A

RECEIVED

2 FEB 2 5 53 PM '84

2-2681-14

13 OCT 26 1984

10 SEP 12 1984

Comm. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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b6
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b6
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PAGE TWO BH 2-28 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMOCRATIC NICARAGUA (FDN) FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. ALSO PRESENT
WAS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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b7C

CALERO, WHO IS A NATIVE NICARAGUAN, STATED THAT HE AND SIX AMERICANS TRAVELLED TO NICARAGUA APPROXIMATELY A WEEK AND A HALF AGO. CALERO IDENTIFIED THREE OF THE AMERICANS AS BEING DANA HERBERT PARKER, JR., JAMES POWELL, III, AND CISCO BLANTON, BUT DID NOT IDENTIFY THE OTHER THREE AMERICANS.

CALERO ADVISED THAT THE GROUP FLEW DOWN TO NICARAGUA AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE AND WERE NOT BEING PAID FOR THEIR EFFORTS BY THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT, NOR WERE THEY RECEIVING ANY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE CMA. CALERO ADVISED THAT TWO OF THE INDIVIDUALS FLEW DOWN IN A PRIVATE AIRCRAFT, AND THE OTHER FIVE TOOK A COMMERCIAL FLIGHT. HE DID NOT SPECIFY WHO TRAVELLED ON WHICH FLIGHT.

CALERO STATED THAT HE AND THE OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CMA TOOK MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING WITH THEM FOR THE NICARAGUAN REBEL FORCES. HE ADVISED THAT THEY WERE INVOLVED WITH TRAINING THESE FORCES WHILE THEY WERE THERE. THIS TRAINING RANGED FROM PROPER HANDLING OF FIREARMS TO COMBAT FLYING PROCEDURES FOR HELICOPTERS.

CALERO ADVISED THAT JAMES POWELL, A PILOT AND VIETNAM VETERAN,

PAGE THREE BH 2-28 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAS ASSISTING THE NICARAGUAN PILOTS IN COMBAT FLYING PROCEDURES, AND AT APPROXIMATELY 1:00 P.M., ON SEPT. 1, 1984, DANA PARKER TOLD OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP THAT THEY HAD RECEIVED AN EMERGENCY RESCUE CALL AND HAD TO LEAVE RIGHT AWAY. PARKER, POWELL, AND A NICARAGUAN PILOT LEFT IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER, AND WHEN THEY HAD NOT RETURNED BY 3:00 P.M., THE REST OF THE GROUP BEGAN TO WORRY.

AT APPROXIMATELY 3:45 P.M., A NICARAGUAN RADIO TRANSMISSION WAS RECEIVED STATING THAT AN AIRPLANE HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN. A SHORT TIME LATER, THE SAME BROADCAST CHANGED THE TERMINOLOGY FROM AN AIRPLANE TO A HELICOPTER. THIS BROADCAST SAID THAT THE HELICOPTER CONTAINED THREE INDIVIDUALS, ALL OF WHOM HAD BEEN KILLED.

CALERO REFUSED TO PIN-POINT THEIR LOCATION WHILE IN NICARAGUA, DUE TO THE FACT THAT HE FELT THE SANDINISTAS WOULD BENEFIT FROM THIS INFO.

CALERO STATED THAT BOTH PARKER AND POWELL HAD A DOB OF OCT. 27, 1947. HE ADVISED THAT NEITHER MAN WAS ARMED AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH. HE STATED THAT PARKER HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN TO NICARAGUA IN JAN., 1984.

CALERO INDICATED THAT THE NAME OF THE NICARAGUAN PILOT WHO PERISHED WITH PARKER AND ^{POWELL}~~POSEY~~ WAS MARLO POZO.

CALERO STATED THAT THE CMA'S FUNCTION WAS TO PROVIDE CLOTHING,

W

PAGE FOUR BH 2-28 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BOOTS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, AND MILITARY ADVICE AND EXPERTISE TO THE NICARAGUANS. NO WEAPONS OR AMMUNITIONS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THEM, AND THE CMA WOULD NOT EVEN ASSIST IN PLANNING THEIR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

POSEY SPOKE BRIEFLY AND ADVISED THAT THE CMA IS NOT AN ORGANIZATION OF MERCENARIES. HE STATED THAT A MERCENARY IS A "PAID SOLDIER", AND THAT A MAN WHO WORKS FOR ONLY BEANS AND RICE IS A "FREEDOM FIGHTER".

POSEY SAID THAT THE SEVEN NUMBER GROUP WAS DELIVERING APPROXIMATELY \$5,000.00 WORTH OF FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, CLOTHING, AND BOOTS. HE STATED THAT THERE WERE NO GUNS OR AMMUNITION IN THIS SHIPMENT.

POSEY ADVISED THAT HE WAS NOT ON THIS TRIP TO NICARAGUA, BUT THAT HE HAD BEEN TO NICARAGUA ON TWO PREVIOUS OCCASIONS. HE ADVISED THAT THE CMA IS SET UP FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF FIGHTING COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN CENTRAL AMERICA. HE STATED THAT THEY INTEND TO CONTINUE IN THESE EFFORTS. HE ADVISED THAT A SISTER GROUP, THE CRMA (CIVILIAN REFUGEE MILITARY ASSISTANCE), HAS BEEN SET UP TO HELP THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES IN CENTRAL AMERICA WHO HAVE BEEN LEFT HOMELESS AND HELPLESS BY THE COMMUNISTS.

BH INDICES NEGATIVE RE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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PAGE FIVE BH 2-28 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C BY 1752; DECL ON OADR.

BT

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/6/84~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re:

aka

NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR
OO: BIRMINGHAM

This communication is classified
"CONFIDENTIAL" in its entirety.

By the attached teletype, the Birmingham Office advised that a press conference was held at 7:00 p.m., 9/4/84, in Huntsville, Alabama, by subject, and three other representatives of the Civilian Military Assistance (CMA).

Mario Calero (CMA), a representative of the Forces for a Democratic Nicaragua (FDN) from the State of Louisiana, was a spokesman. [redacted]

[redacted] CMA from [redacted]

[redacted] were also

present.

Calero, a Nicaraguan, traveled to Nicaragua with six Americans at their own expense about one and one-half weeks ago. They included Dana Herbert Parker, Jr., James Powell, III, [redacted] No expenses or payments were made by the CMA or any other organization. They took medical supplies and clothing for the Nicaraguan rebel forces. While there, they assisted with the training ranging from firearms to combat flying procedures for helicopters.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/BWON 3-21-91

CONFIDENTIAL

307,697

Classified by G3Date of Declassification: OADR

1 - Mr. Revell

1 -

1 - [redacted]

1 -

1 - Mr. Clarke

1 -

Mr. Moran

1 - [redacted]

1 -

1 - Mr. Klein

1 -

AES:sck (11)

FBI/DOJ

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RE: aka
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Powell, a veteran Vietnam pilot; Parker, a police officer; and Marlo Pozo, a Nicaraguan pilot, left on 9/1/84, at 1:00 p.m. on an emergency rescue call. A Nicaraguan radio transmission claimed the aircraft was shot down and all killed.

CMA provides clothing, boots, medical supplies and military advice to the Nicaraguans.

Subject stated that CMA was established for fighting communist aggression in Central America and a sister group, the Civilian Refugee Military Assistance, has been set up to help the refugees in Central America.

ACTION

Close coordination has been established with Thomas Marum, Assistant Section Chief, Internal Security Section, Department of Justice, who advised a formal request will be made of the FBI to re-interview subject.

Teletype has been disseminated to the Department of Justice.

APPROVED:

Director *WAW*
Exec. AD-Adm. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____
Exec. AD-LES *ly* _____

Adm. Servs. _____	Laboratory _____
Crim. Inv. <i>ABM/ly</i> _____	Legal Coun. _____
Ident. _____	Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
Inspection _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
	Training _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

Exec. AD Adm.	
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Exec. AD LES	
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Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
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Director's Sec'y	

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Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

MEMPHIS IMMEDIATE

NEW ORLEANS PRIORITY

BT

CONFIDENTIAL

ATTN SSA [REDACTED] RM. 4251, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV.,

DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT, FBIHQ

[REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED] NEUTRALITY

MATTER - EL SALVADOR; OO: BH.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL.

RE BH AIRTELS TO FBIHQ, JAN. 3, 1984, FEB. 27, 1984, AND
MARCH 16, 1984, AND BH AIRTEL AND LHM DATED MAY 2, 1984.

FOR THE INFO OF MEMPHIS, BH DIV. HAS INSTITUTED A NEUTRALITY
INVESTIGATION ON [REDACTED] AND THE ORGANIZATION [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] KNOWN AS CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA).

ON SEPT. 4, 1984, [REDACTED] ORGANIZED CRIME
BUREAU, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

53 OCT 31 1984

1cc DOS-153 (hand carried)
9/15/84

AL
100-199418
LH

PAGE TWO BH 2-28 ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ALA., APPEARED AT THE HUNTSVILLE PD ON THE MORNING OF [REDACTED] AND ADVISED THAT HE [REDACTED] AND SIX OTHER INDIVIDUALS LEFT ALA. ON AUG. 22, 1984, AND TRAVELED TO NICARAGUA VIA HONDURAS AND NEW ORLEANS, LA. HE ADVISED THAT HUNTSVILLE, ALA., POLICE DET. DANA PARKER AND JIM POWELL, ^{IN} A PILOT FROM MEMPHIS, TENN., NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED, WERE AMONG SEVEN INDIVIDUALS WHO TRAVELED TO NICARAGUA.

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ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] ON SEPT. 1, 1984, PARKER WAS WORKING ON A HUGHES 500C HELICOPTER IN NICARAGUA WHEN HE YELLED THAT THERE WAS AN EMERGENCY AND THEY HAD TO LEAVE IMMEDIATELY. PARKER, POWELL, AND A NICARAGUAN PILOT, NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED, LEFT IN THE HELICOPTER AT APPROX. 1:15 PM AND DID NOT RETURN. THIS WAS THE ONLY HELICOPTER AT THE BASE.

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AT 4:00 PM, [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THEY HEARD A TRANSMISSION ON A NICARAGUAN RADIO THAT A HELICOPTER HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN AT 2:00 PM AND THAT THREE PEOPLE HAD DIED IN THIS AIRCRAFT. ONE WAS IDENTIFIED AS A NICARAGUAN PILOT AND THE OTHER TWO WERE BURNED BEYOND RECOGNITION ACCORDING TO THIS BROADCAST.

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[REDACTED] ADVISED HE HAD JUST RETURNED FROM THIS TRIP TODAY AND WAS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE PARKER'S PARENTS TO INFORM THEM OF THEIR SON'S DEATH. HE ADVISED ALSO THAT THE FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC NICARAGUA

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PAGE THREE

BH 2-28

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(FDR) HAS SCHEDULED A NEWS CONFERENCE AT 7:00 PM AT THE HILTON HOTEL, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., ON SEPT. 4, 1984. [] STATED THAT [] IS SUPPOSEDLY GOING TO "HANDLE" THIS NEWS CONFERENCE. THIS CONFERENCE IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND BH DIV. WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

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FOR THE INFO OF FBIHQ, PARKER WAS A HUNTSVILLE, ALA., POLICE DET. WHO HAS BEEN ON LEAVE SINCE AUG. 22, 1984, AND WAS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO WORK ON SEPT. 5, 1984. PURSUANT TO RE AIRTEL WITH LHM AND AFOREMENTIONED INFO, NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY BH DIV. UNTIL SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM FBIHQ IN THIS MATTER. THIS MATTER RECEIVING INTENSIVE LOCAL AND NATIONAL MEDIA ATTENTION.

C BY 1752; DECL. ON OADR.

BT

Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	<i>[initials]</i>
Ident.	
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Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

12 SEP 84 23 37

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

MM0012 2562330Z

PP HQ BH WFO

DE MM

P 0122330Z SEP 84

FM MIAMI 2-690 C-5 P

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

(ATTENTION: SSA [redacted], ROOM 4251, CRIMINAL

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT,
FBIHQ)

BIRMINGHAM (2-28) PRIORITY

WFO PRIORITY

UNCLAS

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[redacted] AKA [redacted] NEUTRALITY

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MATTER - EL SALVADOR; 00:BH.

RE BIRMINGHAM TELETYPE TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 7, 1984.

REVIEW OF MIAMI GENERAL, ELSUR, AND INFORMANT INDICES REFLECTS
NO IDENTIFICATION REFERENCES REGARDING [redacted].

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REVIEW OF KEY WEST, FLA. TELEPHONE BOOK REFLECTS A [redacted]

[redacted] RESIDES AT [redacted] AND HAS A TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]

[redacted] DE-216 2681-16 4 SEP 18 1984

MIAMI IS MAINTAINING ITS FILE IN PENDING STATUS IN ANTICIPATION

OF BIRMINGHAM REQUESTING THAT [redacted] BE INTERVIEWED.

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53 JAN 19 1985

307,697
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-91 BY [signature]

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[redacted]

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE
(RESTRICTED USE)Date: 9-13-84 PRECEDENCE: ☐ IMMEDIATE ☒ PRIORITY ☐ ROUTINE

FM: DIRECTOR, FBI

TO:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

☐ White House/WH/☐ Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms/BATF/☐ Dept. of Energy HQS/DOEHQ/☐ Dept. of Energy Germantown DIV/DOE/☐ Dept. of Justice/DOJ/☒ Dept. of State/DOS/☐ Dept. of the Army/DA/☐ Dept. of Treasury/DOT/☐ Defense Intelligence Agency/DIA/

BT

☐ Director Naval Investigative Service/DIRNAV/INSERV/☐ Drug Enforcement Admin./DEA/☐ FAA Washington HQ/FAA/☐ HQ AFOSI Bolling AFBDC/AFOSI/☐ Nuclear Regulatory Commission/NRC/☐ U.S. Customs Service/UCS/☐ U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service/INS/☐ U.S. Secret Service/USSS/☐ Other: _____Classification: Unclass

Addressee Internal Distribution

For: _____

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Subject: _____

☒ See AttachedApproved By: OBK/ef

Originator: _____

Tele Ext. _____

Room/Div.: 4247/6FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER2339
SEP 13 1984b2
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DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI/DOJ

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 1 OF 2		CLASSIFICATION		PRECEDENCE	
DATE 9/6/84		UNCLAS E F T O		PRIORITY	
*F257PP BHDE HQ H0257 *H4YEPP 062209Z SEP 84					
START HERE					
FM	DIRECTOR FBI				
TO	FBI BIRMINGHAM {2-28} PRIORITY				
BT					
14	UNCLAS E F T O				
	[REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED]				
12	NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR; 00: BIRMINGHAM {BH}				
	RE BH TELETYPE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1984, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE,				
10	BUTELCAL TO BH, SEPTEMBER 6, 1984, AND BH ASAC TELCALL TO				
	TERRORISM SECTION CHIEF STAN KLEIN, SEPTEMBER 5, 1984.				
8	AS A RESULT OF CONTACTS WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
	{DOJ}, INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION, WASHINGTON, D.C., ON				
6	SEPTEMBER 5, 1984, AND U.S. CUSTOMS HEADQUARTERS ON SEPTEMBER 6,				
	1984, THE FOLLOWING SET OF INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE NOTED BY BH.				
4	1. UPON RECEIPT OF A MEMORANDUM FROM DOJ, CRIMINAL				
	DIVISION, FBIHQ WILL RELAY VIA TELETYPE DOJ INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS				
2	MATTER TO INCLUDE AN ANTICIPATED RE-INTERVIEW OF SUBJECT AND				
	POSSIBLY OTHER INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE 10 SEP 11 1984				
DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE					
APPROVED BY [Signature]		DRAFTED BY AES:SCK {5}		DATE 9/6/84	
				ROOM 4247	
				TELE EXT. [REDACTED]	

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

1 - MR. KLEIN

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - FIELD DIRECTION

49300FOLDER 1984

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-31-91 BY SP8 BXL/aw

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE TWO DE HQ 0257 UNCLAS E F T O

2. PER FBIHQ TELCALL, COORDINATE WITH FBIHQ, OFFICE OF
CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS, PUBLIC AFFAIRS SECTION ANY PRESS
RELEASES MADE AS A RESULT OF PRESS INQUIRIES.

3. YOU SHOULD CONSIDER ADVISING THE MEDIA UPON INQUIRY
THAT "THIS MATTER IS BEING CLOSELY MONITORED AND COORDINATED
WITH THE DOJ AND AS NECESSARY, OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES."

4. COORDINATE THIS MATTER WITH SAC, U.S. CUSTOMS IN MOBILE
{U.S. CUSTOMS ADVISED SAC, MOBILE HANDLES BH AREA} TO INSURE
THEIR INVESTIGATIVE INTERESTS ARE MET.

5. COORDINATE WITH SAC, BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND
FIREARMS, BIRMINGHAM IN CONJUNCTION WITH POTENTIAL CUSTOMS
VIOLATIONS.

6. COORDINATE WITH WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE AND FBIHQ TO
INSURE NO U.S. PASSPORT {DEPARTMENT OF STATE} VIOLATION HAS
OCCURRED.

7. ALL PERTINENT DATA SHOULD BE SENT VIA TELETYPE TO FBIHQ
SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO DOJ AND OTHER INTERESTED AGENCIES.

BT

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DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

NOTE:

THIS IS A RESPONSE TO TELCALL SEPTEMBER 5, 1984, FROM ASAC
WILLIAM W. WESTBERG, BH TO CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, TERRORISM
SECTION CHIEF STAN KLEIN ASKING FOR GUIDANCE IN THIS MATTER.

BH005 2842330

PP HQ ME MM MO NO WFO

DE BH

P 112330Z SEP 84

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

12 SEP 84 00 17

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

MEMPHIS

MIAMI

MOBILE

NEW ORLEANS

WFO

BT

UNCLAS

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
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Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	<i>DBA</i>
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& Public Affs.	
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Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

3.21.91

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[Redacted]

[Redacted], AKA [Redacted]; NEUTRALITY MATTER-EL SALVADOR;

00: BH.

RE BH TEL DATED SEPT. 7, 1984.

ON SEPT. 10, 1984, BH INTERVIEWED [Redacted]

[Redacted] (PROTECT), [Redacted]

[Redacted], ALA., REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SYNOPSIS OF INFORMATION OBTAINED:

FIRST TRIP: ON JAN 9, 1984, [Redacted]

2-2681-19

*0-73 to UCS/off. of Inv. + BATF 9-12-84
R/S to DOJ/ISS 9-12-84, HAND CARRIED.*

23 SEP 12 1984

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103 OCT 26 1984

PAGE TWO BH2-28 UNCLAS

[REDACTED], TRAVELED FROM [REDACTED], IN A RENTED CHEROKEE SIX AIRCRAFT TO TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS. PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO CONTACT THE FDN(CONTRA) TO DETERMINE WHAT HELP CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA) COULD RENDER THE FDN IN ITS FIGHT AGAINST THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN NICARAGUA.

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ONCE IN TEGUCIGALPA, THEY WENT TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AND ASKED TO SPEAK TO THE MILITARY ATTACHE. THEY WERE INTRODUCED TO CAPTAIN [REDACTED]. THEY TOLD HIM WHAT THEY WANTED TO DO AND HE REFERRED THEM TO AN HONDURAN ARMY OFFICER, CAPT. [REDACTED], AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, WHO TALKED WITH THEM AND SUBSEQUENTLY MADE INTRODUCTION TO THREE FDN OFFICIALS. ONE OF THESE OFFICIALS WAS [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (PHONETIC), [REDACTED] OF ONE OF THE FDN ARMY GROUPS. [REDACTED] TOLD THEM THEY DID NOT NEED WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION BUT THEY DID NEED MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT SUCH AS BOOTS, FIELD UNIFORMS, CANTEENS AND PONCHOS. THEY WERE TAKEN TO AN FDN FIELD HOSPITAL ABOUT 15 MILES FROM TEGUCIGALPA.

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[REDACTED] RETURNED TO HUNTSVILLE ON JAN. 16, WHILE [REDACTED] REMAINED IN TEGUCIGALPA FOR ABOUT A WEEK TO FINALIZE ARRANGEMENTS.

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PAGE THREE BH 2-28 UNCLAS

ON THAT TRIP, EACH OF THE FOUR AMERICANS CARRIED ONE OR TWO PERSONAL FIREARMS FOR PERSONAL PROTECTION. THESE FIREARMS WERE REGISTERED BY THE U.S. CUSTOMS BUT THE HONDURAN GOVT. REFUSED TO ALLOW THEM TO RECEIVE THEM AND IN FACT, DID NOT RETURN THEIR FIREARMS TO THEM UNTIL A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THEY LEFT HONDURAS. THEY DID NOT VISIT ANY OTHER COUNTRY ON THIS TRIP EXCEPT THEY REFUELED THE AIRPLANE IN CANCUN, MEXICO.

SECOND TRIP: ON AUG. 22, 1984, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], TRAVELED BY CAR TO NEW ORLEANS.

THEY WENT TO THE RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MAILING ADDRESS IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TELEPHONE NO. [REDACTED] AT [REDACTED] RESIDENCE,

THEY MET [REDACTED] OF THE CIVILIAN REFUGEE MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CRMA) FROM MEMPHIS, TENN. CRMA IS A SISTER ORGANIZATION TO CMA.

PURPOSE OF THE SECOND TRIP WAS TO GIVE "TRAINING" TO THE FDR.

ON AUG. 23, [REDACTED] FLEW FROM NEW ORLEANS TO TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, IN A CESSNA 206 AIRCRAFT WHILE THE OTHER FOUR AMERICANS WITH [REDACTED] FLEW BY TACA AIRLINES THROUGH EL SALVADOR

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PAGE FOUR BH 2-28 UNCLAS

TO TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS.

ARRIVING IN TEGUCIGALPA ON THE EVENING OF AUG. 24, THEY WERE MET AT THE AIRPORT BY AN FDN REPRESENTATIVE WHO WALKED THEM THROUGH HONDURAN CUSTOMS AND TOOK THEM TO AN FDN BASE CAMP, JUST OUTSIDE OF TEGUCIGALPA, WHERE THEY WERE JOINED BY [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED].
ON AUG. 26, THEY WERE ALL TAKEN BY THE FDN TO A BASE CAMP ON THE HONDURAN/NICARAGUAN BORDER. THIS TRIP TOOK TEN HOURS IN A FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLE. THIS BASE CAMP HOUSED ABOUT 1000 FDN TROOPS AND WAS IN HONDURAS BUT WITHIN A MILE OF THE BORDER.

ON AUG. 28, THEY HIKE TO A LARGER FDN BASE CAMP (ABOUT 2000 TROOPS), ALSO IN HONDURAS.

ON AUG. 29, AT THIS SECOND CAMP, THEY BEGAN THEIR TRAINING. THEY TAUGHT PATROLLING TECHNIQUES, RAIDS, AND AMBUSHES. POWELL BEGAN TEACHING THE FDN HELICOPTER PILOT NAMED "POZO" [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE FDN HAD ONLY ONE HELICOPTER, A HUGHES 500 (LOCH) AND IT WAS BASED AND MAINTAINED AT A DIFFERENT LOCATION.

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ON AUG. 30, [REDACTED] STARTED A "MINI JUMP SCHOOL" AND USED THE HELICOPTER FOR PARACHUTE JUMPS.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 2.75 INCH ROCKET PODS WERE MOUNTED ON

PAGE FIVE BH 2-28 UNCLAS

THE HELICOPTER AND LOADED. POWELL AND "POZO" WERE FLYING THE HELICOPTER AND PARKER WAS RIDING IN THE BACK. AT ABOUT 2:00 P.M., THE HELICOPTER LANDED NEAR WHERE [REDACTED] WAS TEACHING A CLASS ON AMBUSH TECHNIQUES. PARKER TOLD [REDACTED] THAT "THERE WAS AN EMERGENCY AND I HAVE TO GO." THE HELICOPTER THEN LEFT WITH POWELL, PARKER, AND "POZO."

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AT ABOUT 4:00 P.M., SAME DATE, THE FDN HEARD OVER THE NICARAGUAN RADIO THAT FDN AIRCRAFT HAD ATTACKED THE CITY OF SANTA CLARA (ABOUT 15 OR 20 MILES FROM THE BASE CAMP) AND THAT A HELICOPTER HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN. THE FDN SAID THAT THE ATTACKING AIRCRAFT MUST BE THEIR THREE PUSH/PULLS, BELIEVED TO BE CESSNA BUSHMASTERS. HOW OR WHY THE HELICOPTER WAS SHOT DOWN WAS UNKNOWN.

ON SEPT. 2, [REDACTED] WERE TAKEN BACK TO TEGUCIGALPA. THEY ARRIVED IN TEGUCIGALPA ABOUT 9:00 P.M., AND WERE TAKEN TO A RESIDENCE. ABOUT 10 MINUTES LATER, THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL, LINCOLN BENEDICITO, CAME TO THE RESIDENCE AND TOLD THEM THAT THE HONDURAN GOVT. WOULD BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION AT NOON THE NEXT DAY, THAT THE HONDURAN GOVT, AND THE AMERICAN EMBASSY WANTED THEM TO LEAVE HONDURAS IN THE MORNING. BENEDICITS QUESTIONED THEM ABOUT THEIR ACTIVITIES ON SEPT. 1.

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ACCORDINGLY, ON THE MORNING OF SEPT. 3, [REDACTED]

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PAGE SIX 2-28 UNCLAS

[REDACTED], FLEW THE CESSNA 206 BACK TO NEW ORLEANS. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] FLEW TACA AIRLINES TO MIAMI.

PERSONS INTERVIEWED ALL STATED THAT AT NO TIME DURING EITHER OF THE TWO TRIPS WERE ANY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS PAID ANY MONEY FOR THEIR SERVICES AND IN FACT, PAID APPROXIMATELY \$500.00 EACH FROM THEIR OWN POCKETS FOR EXPENSES. AT NO TIME WERE THEY DIRECTED OR SUPPORTED [REDACTED] ANY OTHER AGENCY OF THE U.S. GOVT EXCEPT AS SET OUT ABOVE.

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TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE CMA APPEARS TO BE ABOUT FIVE MEN, ALL IN THE HUNTSVILLE AREA. MEMBERSHIP OF THE CRMA IN MEMPHIS, IS ALSO ABOUT FIVE.

BH ANTICIPATES REINTERVIEW OF SUBJECT [REDACTED] ON SEPT. 11.

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BH BELIEVES THE FOLLOWING PERSONS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER TO DETERMINE IF THE NEUTRALITY STATUTES HAVE BEEN VIOLATED.

MEMPHIS AT MEMPHIS, TENN: UACB, WILL INTERVIEW [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. [REDACTED] IS REPORTEDLY [REDACTED] OF
THE CRMA AND ATTENDED A PRESS CONFERENCE IN HUNTSVILLE, ALA., ON
SEPT. 4.

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NEW ORLEANS AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: UAC, WILL INTERVIEW [REDACTED]

PAGE SEVEN BH 2-28 UNCLAS

[REDACTED] REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER.

BH AT SHEFFIELD, ALA: WILL INTERVIEW [REDACTED] REGARDING
CAPTIONED MATTER.

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ME0003 254 1952Z

PP HQ BH MO NO

P DE ME

P 101952Z SEPT 84

FM MEMPHIS (2-00)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BIRMINGHAM (2-28) PRIORITY

MOBILE PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS (2-181) PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

ATTENTION: [REDACTED], ROOM 4251, CID, DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.

[REDACTED], AKA [REDACTED], NEUTRALITY

MATTER - EL SALVADOR. OQ: BIRMINGHAM.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE SEPTEMBER 8, 1984.

RETEL INDICATED U. S. CUSTOMS INVESTIGATING CAPTIONED MATTER
UNDER MUNITIONS CONTROL ACT VIOLATIONS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, ON SEPTEMBER 9,
1984, LOCAL CRIME STOPPERS RECEIVED AN ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL

V-142 DE-172

2-2681-20

4 SEP 12 1984

0-73 to UCS/office of Investigations
DOJ/ISS 9-11-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-91 BY SP8 BJB/BJG
307,697.

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
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PAGE TWO ME 2-Ø UNCLAS E F T O

FROM AN INDIVIDUAL STATING HE HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF A MERCENARY GROUP, BUT WAS GETTING OUT BECAUSE HE DID NOT LIKE WHAT THEY WERE DOING. HE ALLEGED THE GROUP, UNNAMED, WAS SENDING WEAPONS TO NICARAGUA AND SAID PREVIOUSLY GUNS HAD BEEN STORED AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], UNTIL SEPTEMBER 6, 1984, WHEN THEY WERE MOVED TO NEW ORELANS, LOCATION UNKNOWN. HE ALSO STATED FOUR WEAPONS WERE AT THE HOME OF [REDACTED]

TENNESSEE, WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS 35 YEARS OLD, 6 FEET, MEDIUM BUILD, BROWN HAIR, MUSTACHE AND DRIVING A BROWN FORD. WEAPONS WERE DESCRIBED AS M-16'S, 45 AUTOMATICS AND OTHER AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND AMMO, WHICH WERE TO BE MOVED FROM [REDACTED] HOME BY THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1984.

MEMPHIS INDICES NEGATIVE ON [REDACTED].

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE ARE REQUESTED TO INSURE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE AVAILABLE TO U. S. CUSTOMS.

BT

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VZCZCWF0816

RR HQ BH

DE WF 0031 261 2329

ZNR UUUUUUUU

R 17 2253ZSEP 84

FROM: FBI WFO 2-476 ROUTINE (P) C-9

TO: DIRECTOR FBI

FBI BIRMINGHAM (2-28)

BT

UNCLAS

AKA

NEUTRALITY MATTER- EL SALVADOR (OO: BH)

REFERENCE BH TEL DATED 9/8/84.

LEAD TO CHECK THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE PASSPORT
OFFICE FOR PASSPORT RECORDS FOR [REDACTED] ET AL IS PENDING
AT STATE. RESULTS MAY TAKE SEVERAL MORE DAYS.

LEAD AT U.S.D.S., OFFICE OF MUNITIONS CONTROL IS AS
IONS CONTROL IS AS
FOLLOWS. THE OMC HAS NO RECORDS FOR CIVILIAN MILITARY
ASSISTANCE, (CMA) OR [REDACTED].

MR. [REDACTED] OF THE OMC ADVISED THAT HE HAD² SUP² OF NO
INFORMATION, FROM NEWSPAPER REPORTS. THE NEWSPAPERS
STATED THAT [REDACTED] HAD EXPORTED M-16 MAGIZINES, RIFLE

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	<i>DBZ/A</i>
Ident.	
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Legal Coun.	
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Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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53 OCT 31 1984

DOUGLAS, THEODORE
ON 3-21-91

307,697

SP 804/Bury

PAGE TWO DE WF 0031 U N C L A S

CLEANING KITS AND ONE VEST. WHILE SOFT POLICE TYPE VESTS
WERE ALRIGHT TO EXPORT, HARD PLATE VESTS, M-16 MAGAZINES
AND CLEANING KITS WERE ON THE MUNITION CONTROL LIST.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING AT WFO.

C. BY 0031; DECL. ON OADR

BT

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 1 OF 1		CLASSIFICATION		PRECEDENCE	
DATE 9/11/84		UNCLAS E F T O		PRIORITY	
*F201*PP BH ME MO NO*DE HQ *0201 *H*Y*E*P 112104Z SEP 84					
START HERE					
FM	DIRECTOR FBI				
TO	FBI BIRMINGHAM {2-28} PRIORITY				
	FBI MEMPHIS {2-0} PRIORITY				
14	FBI MOBILE PRIORITY				
	FBI NEW ORLEANS {2-181} PRIORITY				
12	BT				
	UNCLAS E F T O				
10	[REDACTED] AKA: NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR;				
	OO: BIRMINGHAM				
8	RE MEMPHIS TELETYPE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1984.				
	FBIHQ RECORDS NEGATIVE REGARDING [REDACTED] FBIHQ HAS				
6	DISSEMINATED INFORMATION FROM REFERENCED MEMPHIS TELETYPE TO				
	BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS {BATF}, U.S. CUSTOMS				
4	SERVICE {USCS} AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.				
	MEMPHIS LOCALLY DISSEMINATE THIS INFORMATION TO BATF AND				
2	USCS FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION, IF NOT ALREADY DONE.				
	BT				
DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE					
APPROVED BY		DRAFTED BY		DATE	ROOM
[Signature]		JUN:SCK {2}		9/11/84	4247
				TELE EXT.	

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

1 - MR. [REDACTED]

10 SEP 12 1984

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

SEP 12 1984

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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NOTE:

THIS IS TO RESPOND TO REFERENCED TELETYPE AND TO
INSTRUCT MEMPHIS TO HANDLE AS SET FORTH HEREIN.

BHO 013 2562223

PP HQ ME NO MI WFO

DE BH

P 12223Z SEPT 84

FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

MEMPHIS PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS PRIORITY

MIAMI PRIORITY

WFO PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

ATTN: SSA [REDACTED] ROOM 4251, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV.,

DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.

[REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED] NEUTRALITY

MATTER - EL SALVADOR; OQ: BH.

SECTION 1 OF 2

RE BH AIRTEL TO THE BUREAU DATED MAY 2, 1984, AND BH TELETYPE
TO THE BUREAU DATED SEPT. 12, 1984.

SUBJECT REINTERVIEWED AT [REDACTED] ON
SEPT. 11, 1984.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT CMA PRESENTLY HAS BETWEEN TWO-HUNDRED AND

0-73 to UCS/off. of Inv. and BATF 9-13-84
R/S to DOJ/ISS 9-13-84, Hand carried.

0-73 to [REDACTED]

12 SEP 84 22 57
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-21-91 BY SP5 BT/buy
307,697

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	<i>[initials]</i>
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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17 SEP 18 1984

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9-13-84

PAGE TWO BH 2-28 UNCLAS

THREE-HUNDRED MEMBERS. THIS NUMBER INCLUDES PEOPLE WHO HAVE HELPED OBTAIN EQUIP. AND SUPPLIES AS WELL AS ACTIVE MEMBERS WHO ARE CAPABLE OF ASSISTING IN THE TRAINING OF COMBAT TROUPS.

[] STATED THAT HE ESTIMATES THAT THE CMA HAS SHIPPED EQUIP. AND SUPPLIES TO CENTRAL AMERICA VALUED AT BETWEEN SIXTY AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AND WEIGHING BETWEEN FOUR AND FIVE TONS. THIS INCLUDES SHIPMENTS TO EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, AND NICARAGUA. THESE SHIPMENTS INCLUDED CLOTHING (MILITARY AND CIVILIAN), BOOTS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, WEB GEAR, FIELD EQUIP., C RATIONS, BELTS, AND VARIOUS RECREATIONAL ITEMS.

ON AUG. 23, 1984, [] TOOK A LOAD OF EQUIP. IN HIS VAN TO NEW ORLEANS, LA. HE WAS ACCOMPAINED BY []

[]. THEY WERE MET IN NEW ORLEANS BY [] WHO DROVE A TRUCK LOAD OF SUPPLIES FROM MEMPHIS, TN, [], WHO FLEW IN FROM FLORIDA, [], WHO FLEW TO NEW ORLEANS FROM MEMPHIS BY COMMERCIAL AIRLINE.

[] STATED THAT THEY FIRST WENT TO THE RESIDENCE OF [] [] AND THEN WENT TO ONE OF TWO WAREHOUSES WHICH IS UTILIZED TO STORE GOODS IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA BY THE FDN. THE ADDRESSES OF THESE WAREHOUSES ARE NOT KNOWN TO

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PAGE THREE

BH 2-28

UNCLAS

[] AFTER STOPPING AT THE WAREHOUSE, THEY THEN TRAVELLED TO THE MOISANT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, WHERE THEY SHIPPED THEIR SUPPLIES VIA TACA AIRLINE. MOST OF THE SHIPMENT WAS IN CABBAGE BAGS WITH NO LABELS, BUT AFTER [] WENT INSIDE THE FREIGHT OFFICE FOR A SHORT TIME, THE PORTERS AT THE TERMINAL TOOK THE BAGS WITH JUST [] NAME ON THEM.

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AFTER MAKING THIS SHIPMENT, []

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[] DEPARTED FOR HONDURAS. []

[] AND THE REST OF THE GROUP FLEW COMMERC-
IALLY ON TACA.

[] STATED THAT THE SIX MEMBERS WHO TRAVELLED TO HONDURAS WERE SELECTED BECAUSE OF THEIR EXPERTISE IN VARIOUS AREAS OF COMBAT TRAINING, WHICH INCLUDED BUT WAS NOT RESTRICTED TO HELICOPTER FLIGHT INSTRUCTIONS. [] DID NOT ACCOMPANY THE GROUP BECAUSE HIS AREA OF EXPERTISE IS SMALL ARMS INSTRUCTION AND THIS WAS NOT A PRIORITY TRAINING AREA FOR FDN TROUPS ACCORDING TO [].

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[] INDICATED THAT [] TOLD THE GROUP THAT THEY WOULD NOT NEED TO BRING THEIR WEAPONS ON THIS TRIP AND HE [] DID NOT OBSERVE ANY WEAPONS, BUT HE COULD NOT SAY FOR SURE THAT THEY DID NOT CARRY PERSONAL FIREARMS ON THIS MISSION.

PAGE FOUR

BH 2-28

UNCLAS

[] STATED THAT THE GROUP WAS SUPPOSE TO RETURN SOMETIME OVER THE LABOR DAY WEEK-END AND ONE MEMBER OF THE GROUP WAS SUPPOSE TO CALL HIM TWO DAYS PRIOR TO THEIR RETURN SO THAT HE COULD MEET THEM AT THE AIRPORT IN NEW ORLEANS.

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ON LABOR DAY, SEPT. 3, 1984, AT APPROXIMATELY 10:30 AM, [] RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM [] [], AND [] ASKED [] IF HE HAD HEARD ABOUT THE HELICOPTER SHOT DOWN IN NICARAGUA. [] INDICATED TO [] THAT HE HAD JUST HEARD THIS ON THE RADIO.

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[] ADVISED THAT HE IMMEDIATELY CALLED [], WHO IS HIS COUNTERPART IN THE MEMPHIS, TN, AREA AND ASKED HIM IF HE HAD HEARD ANYTHING ABOUT A HELICOPTER BEING SHOT DOWN IN NICARAGUA.

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[] INDICATED TO [] THAT HE WAS JUST READING ABOUT THIS INCIDENT IN HIS MORNING PAPER.

[] STATED THAT HE THEN CALLED [] RESIDENCE IN NEW ORLEANS, AND WAS INFORMED BY [], THAT [] WOULD BE HOME SOMETIME THAT AFTERNOON. [] IMMEDIATELY LEFT HIS RESIDENCE AND DROVE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA, ARRIVING TO [] RESIDENCE AT APPROXIMATELY 7:00 PM. [] THEN TOLD [] THE NEWS CONCERNING THE DEATH OF DANA PARKER AND JIM POWELL IN NICARAGUA.

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PAGE FIVE

BH-2-28

UNCLAS

[] STATED THAT HE WAS TOLD THAT POWELL, PARKER AND A NIC-ARAGUN PILOT LEFT THE CAMP WHERE THEY WERE ALL INVOLVED IN THEIR FDN TRAINING MISSION AROUND NOON ON SEPT. 1, 1984, AND THAT PARKER TOLD [] THAT THEY WERE HAVING TO LEAVE IMMEDIATELY ON EITHER A "MERCY MISSION" OR AN "EMERGENCY MISSION."

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[] INDICATED TO [] THAT THE NOISE LEVEL CREATED BY THE CHOPPER WAS SO GREAT THAT HE COULD NOT BE CERTAIN WHETHER OR NOT PARKER HAD SAID MERCY OR EMERGENCY MISSION.

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[] ADVISED THAT HE WAS TOLD THAT THE CHOPPER THEY LEFT IN HAD ROCKET PODS, BUT THAT THEY WERE EMPTY AND THAT IT HAD STRETCHERS ATTACHED TO THE SKIDS. THE CHOPPER NEVER RETURNED AND THE OTHER GROUP MEMBERS HEARD THAT IT HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN NICARAGUAN TERRITORY. THE GROUP THEN LEFT THE CAMP IMMEDIATELY AND STARTED THEIR RETURN TRIP BACK TO THE U.S.

[] STATED THAT [] ORGANIZING THE CMA (IN OCTOBER OR NOV. OF 1983) []

[] TELLING THEM OF THE AIMS OF THE CMA SO THAT THEY WOULD BE AWARE OF WHAT THEY WERE ATTEMPTING TO DO. HE ADVISED THAT HE NEVER RECEIVED A REPLY TO [] AND THAT HE HAS NEVER KNOWINGLY SPOKEN TO ANY [].

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PAGE SIX BH 2-28 UNCLAS

[] INDICATED THAT FINANCES FOR THIS TRIP WERE NEVER DISCUSSED DURING THE PLANNING PHASE OF THE TRIP AND THAT EACH MEMBER OF THE GROUP WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS OWN EXPENSES. HE STATED THAT NEITHER THE CMA, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, OR THE HONDURAN GOVERNMENT PROVIDED ANY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THIS ENDEAVOR.

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[] ADVISED THAT THERE IS PRESENTLY []
[] IN THE CMA ACCOUNT AT A LOCAL BANK []

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[] REFUSED TO PROVIDE A LIST OF CMA MEMBERS. HE STATED THAT WHEN INDIVIDUALS JOIN A CMA HE TELLS THEM HE WILL NOT REVEAL THEIR IDENTITY, BUT THAT THEY ARE FREE TO DO SO IF THEY SO CHOOSE.

[] INDICATED THAT HE HAS NEVER HEARD OF AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED [].

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[] REITERATED THAT THE CMA HAS NEVER SENT ANY WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION TO CENTRAL AMERICA. HE ADVISED THAT HE HAS NO CONFIRMED PLANS TO RETURN TO HONDURAS, BUT STATED THAT HE PLANS TO RETURN THAT COUNTRY TO INSURE THAT HIS "CMA COMRADES DID NOT DIE IN VAIN." HE STATED THAT HE WOULD GO BACK UNLESS HE COULD BE SHOWN THAT IT WOULD BE ILLEGAL FOR HIM TO DO SO.

AIRMAIL COPY BEING FURNISHED TO MOBILE.

BT

FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

MEMPHIS PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS PRIORITY

MIAMI PRIORITY

WFO PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

ATTN: SSA [REDACTED] ROOM 4251, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV.,
DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.

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[REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED] NEUTRALITY

MATTER - EL SALVADOR: OQ:BH.

SECTION 2 OF 2

PAGE SEVEN BH 2-28 UNCLAS

ADMINISTRATIVE:

1. IT SHOULD BE NOTED BY THE BUREAU THAT [] WAS SHOWN VARIOUS PROVISIONS OF THE NEUTRALITY STATUTE DURING PREVIOUS INTERVIEW CONDUCTED ON APRIL 10, 1984.

2. PRESENT AT THE ABOVE INTERVIEW FOR A PORTION OF THE INTERVIEW WAS SPECIAL AGENT [], U.S. CUSTOM SERVICE. [] PARTICIPATED IN THE INTERVIEW BRIEFLY AND DISCUSSED WITH [] MATTERS WHICH FOLLOW WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE. THE BUREAU IS AWARE OF THE CUSTOMS INTEREST IN THIS MATTER AND OF THE NATURE OF THE QUESTIONS ASKED BY SPECIAL AGENT []

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LHM TO FOLLOW.

BT

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

INFORMATIVE NOTE

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Date 9/13/84

DATE 08-16-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

Re [redacted] AKA [redacted]
[redacted] NEUTRALITY MATTER -
EL SALVADOR; OO: BIRMINGHAM (BH)

By the attached teletype, the BH Office advised that captioned subject was reinterviewed at [redacted] on 9/11/84 and advised as follows:

Civilian Military Assistance (CMA) presently has between 200 and 300 members which includes those who help obtain equipment and supplies, and some active members who are capable of assisting in training combat troops. He refused to provide a list of CMA members because he advised individuals who joined the CMA that he would not reveal their identities, but that they were free to do so if they so desired.

CMA has shipped materials to El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, valued at \$60,000 to \$70,000; however, none of this material included any weapons or ammunition. The CMA account at a local Decatur bank has a current balance of [redacted]

When the CMA was first organized in October/November, 1983, [redacted] [redacted] advising them of CMA's aims, but he never received a reply to [redacted] and has never knowingly spoken to any [redacted].

Subject outlined the CMA trip to Honduras during 8/84, which resulted in the death of two CMA members, Dana Parker and Jim Powell, on 9/1/84 when the helicopter in which they were

1 - Mr. Revell

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

JJN: [redacted] (10)

1 - Mr. Klein

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

CONTINUED OVER

FBI/DOJ

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RE: [REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NEUTRALITY MATTER -
EL SALVADOR; OO: BIRMINGHAM (BH)

riding was shot down in Nicaragua. Financing for this trip was never discussed, and each CMA member was responsible for his own expenses. Subject stated that neither the CMA, U.S. Government, nor the Honduran Government provided any financial assistance in this endeavor.

[REDACTED] was previously interviewed by the FBI on 4/10/84, and was advised of the provisions of the Neutrality Statutes and Munitions Control Act. He also advised that he has confirmed plans to return to Honduras to insure that his "CMA comrades did not die in vain," unless it could be shown that it would be illegal for him to do so.

On 9/13/84, SSA [REDACTED] Criminal Investigative Division, Terrorism Section, briefed Mark Richard, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, regarding captioned case.

The above is being disseminated to the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; U.S. Customs Service; U.S. Department of State; and [REDACTED]

APPROVED:

Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. 9901 Legal Coun. _____
Director GN Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
Exec. AD-Adm. 82 Ident. _____ Rec. Mgnt. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____ Inspection _____ Tech. Servs. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____ Intell. _____ Training _____

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PP HQ BH

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P 171703Z SEP 84

FM MEMPHIS (2-43) (P)

TO BUREAU PRIORITY

BIRMINGHAM (2-28) PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

ATTENTION: CID TERRORISM SECTION, DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT

[REDACTED], AKA; NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR,

OO :BIRMINGHAM.

RE BIRMINGHAM TELETYPE, ^{ser 19} 9/11/84; BUREAU TELETYPE, ^{ser 29} 9/14/84.

REFERENCED BIRMINGHAM TELETYPE REQUESTED MEMPHIS DIVISION
INTERVIEW [REDACTED] WHO MADE TRIP TO

NICARAGUA DURING WHICH TRIP THE TWO AMERICANS WERE KILLED AND

[REDACTED] IDENTIFIED [REDACTED] OF THE ^{V-142} CIVILIAN REFUGEE

MILITARY ASSISTANCE (ORMA), MEMPHIS.

REVIEW OF MEMPHIS CROSS-CROSS DIRECTORIES CONTAINED NO

LISTING FOR [REDACTED]

TELEPHONE [REDACTED] NO LISTINGS LOCATED FOR [REDACTED]

307.697

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-25-91 BY SP8 BT/buy

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1984

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TELETYPE UNIT

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FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

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Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	<i>ptc</i>
Ident.	
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PAGE TWO ME 2-43 UNCLAS E F T O

ON 9/17/84, AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO CONTACT [REDACTED] FOR
INTERVIEW. [REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED] CURRENTLY ATTENDING
[REDACTED] ALABAMA AND NOT EXPECTED TO RETURN
TO MEMPHIS UNTIL 9/26/84. [REDACTED] LEFT CONTACT NUMBERS AT

[REDACTED].

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LEAD, BIRMINGHAM DIVISION AT [REDACTED] ALABAMA: INTERVIEW
[REDACTED], CURRENTLY [REDACTED], RE CAPTIONED
MATTER.

MEMPHIS DIVISION AT MEMPHIS TENNESSEE: EFFORTS CONTINUING
TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [REDACTED].

BT

#

DATE: 07-19-2007

CLASSIFIED BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

REASON: 1.4 (C)

DECLASSIFY ON: 07-19-2032

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER

DATED 03-12-2008

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE
(RESTRICTED USE)Date: 9/20/84

PRECEDENCE:

☐ IMMEDIATE☐ PRIORITY☒ ROUTINE

FM: DIRECTOR, FBI

TO:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE☐ White House/WH/☒ Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms/BATF/☐ Director Naval Investigative Service/DIRNAVINSERV/☐ Drug Enforcement Admin./DEA/☐ FAA Washington HQ/FAA/☐ HQ AFOSI Bolling AFBDC/AFOSI/☐ Nuclear Regulatory Commission/NRC/☒ U.S. Customs Service/UCS/☐ U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service/INS/☐ U.S. Secret Service/USSS/☐ Other: _____☐ Dept. of Energy HQS/DOEHQ/☐ Dept. of Energy Germantown DIV/DOE/☐ Dept. of Justice/DOJ/☐ Dept. of State/DOS/☐ Dept. of the Army/DA/☐ Dept. of Treasury/DOT/☐ Defense Intelligence Agency/DIA/

BT

Classification: UNCLAS

Addressee Internal Distribution

For: UCS for Office of Investigations

Subject: _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISEClassified by 1565 SDR/Burp
Declassify on: ONDR
9/25/91
307.697☒ See AttachedApproved By: OBRE/

Originator: _____

Tele Ext. _____

Room/Div.: 4247-6b2
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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P 201337Z SEPT 84

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FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

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FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

MEMPHIS PRIORITY

MIAMI PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS PRIORITY

~~WFO PRIORITY~~

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

GA

~~ATTN: CIO TERRORISM SECTION, DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.~~

02

[REDACTED] AKA; NEUTRALITY MATTER-EL SALVADOR; 00-BH
FBI BIRMINGHAM ADVISED ON 9-20-84 BY TELETYPE AS FOLLOWS:
~~RE MEMPHIS TEL TO BUREAU AND BH DATED SEPT. 17, 1984.~~

ON SEPT. 18, 1984, [REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED AT THE

[REDACTED] ALABAMA.

[REDACTED] FIRST HEARD OF CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA)
FROM AN AD IN THE DECATUR NEWSPAPER IN JAN, OR FEB, 1984. IN APRIL,
1984, HE ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE CMA HELD AT A RESTAURANT IN
DECATUR. THE MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY 20 TO 25 PEOPLE AND THE MAIN
SPEAKER WAS AN FDN SPOKESMAN FROM MIAMI, FLA. AFTER THE MEETING,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ UNCLAS E F T O

HE TALKED TO SUBJECT [] CONCERNING THE LEGALITY OF WHAT THEY WERE DOING AND [] ASSURED HIM THAT HE HAD TALKED TO ATTORNEYS AND THAT AS LONG AS THEY DID NOT ATTEMPT TO EXPORT WEAPONS OR MUNITIONS, THEY WERE WITHIN THE LAW. [] WAS SYMPATHETIC TO THE "FREEDOM FIGHTERS" IN NICARAGUA AND BEGAN ACCUMULATING MATERIALS TO BE SENT TO THEM. HE COLLECTED OLD BOOTS, FATIGUES, CANTEENS, ETC., MOSTLY FROM LOCAL MEMPHIS YARD SALES AND FROM FRIENDS. BY LATE MAY, HE HAD COLLECTED A PICKUP TRUCK LOAD OF THESE ITEMS WHICH HE VALUED AT \$2,500.00 BUT FOR WHICH HE HAD ONLY PAID \$300.00. HE TURNED THESE ITEMS OVER TO [] AND [] SENT THEM TO HONDURAS.

DURING JUNE AND JULY, HE HAD SEVERAL MEETINGS WITH [] AND BECAUSE OF THE DISTANCE OF TRAVEL INVOLVED AND WITH [] ENCOURAGEMENT, [] CMA IN MEMPHIS. HE BECAME INCREASINGLY UNCOMFORTABLE WITH [] "MILITARY APPROACH" AND DECIDED THAT [] WOULD EMPHASIZE ASSISTANCE TO THE REFUGEES FROM THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN NICARAGUA. ACCORDINGLY, HE CALLED [] CRMA (CIVILIAN REFUGEE MILITARY ASSISTANCE).

ON AUG. 1, 1984, CRMA HAD THEIR FIRST PUBLIC MEETING AT THE VFW POST IN MEMPHIS. THE SPEAKER FOR THIS MEETING WAS []

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PAGE THREE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ UNCLAS E F T O

AN FDN REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE AUG. 1 MEETING, [] CALLED HIM AND ASKED IF THE CRMA HAD ANY HELICOPTER PILOTS. [] SAID THAT THE FDN HAD AN HELICOPTER BUT THEIR PILOTS WERE POORLY TRAINED AND WERE UNABLE TO LAND IN SMALL OPENINGS IN THE JUNGLE. ACCORDINGLY, THEY WERE UNABLE TO USE THEIR HELICOPTER TO MEDIVAC WOUNDED SOLDIERS OUT OF THE JUNGLE.

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AT THE AUG. 1 MEETING, [] TALKED TO POWELL, ABOUT TRAINING FDN HELICOPTER PILOTS AND ALSO WITH [] CONCERNING METHODS OF RESUPPLYING TROOPS BY PARACUTE.

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ON AUG 28, [] DEPARTED MEMPHIS ENROUTE TO HONDURAS VIA NEW ORLEANS. [] FLEW A SMALL CESSNA AIRPLANE TO NEW ORLEANS AND [] FLEW BY COMMERCIAL AIRLINES TO NEW ORLEANS.

[] HEARD NOTHING UNTIL SEPT. 2, WHEN A NEWS BROADCAST MENTIONED THAT A HELICOPTER HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN NICARAGUA AND TWO AMERICANS WERE KILLED. ON SEPT. 3, [] RETURNED TO MEMPHIS AND TOLD HIM THAT THE TWO DEAD AMERICANS WERE POWELL AND DANA PARKER FROM HUNTSVILLE.

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SHORTLY AFTER THIS INCIDENT, HE SEVERED ALL TIES WITH THE CRMA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FOUR ~~UNCLAS~~ UNCLAS E F T O

[REDACTED] LEADERSHIP TO THE MEMPHIS CRMA TO [REDACTED], A
RETIRED MILITARY PERSON WHO LIVES [REDACTED] MISSISSIPPI. [REDACTED] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[REDACTED] OF THE CRMA AND HAD A STAFF
OF FOUR MEN: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. DURING THE PAST SUMMER, THE CRMA HELD WEEKLY MEETINGS
AT THE VFW AND USUALLY THERE WERE 15 TO 20 IN ATTENDANCE. HE
ESTIMATES THAT THE CRMA HAS ABOUT 100 "GOOD SUPPORTERS" BUT THAT
NO RECORDS WERE KEPT AND THE CRMA HAS NO BANK ACCOUNT.

HE DENIED THAT ANYONE IN CRMA WAS PAID MONEY FOR THEIR EFFORTS
AND THAT HE, HIMSELF, SPENT \$600.00 TO \$700.00 OUT OF HIS OWN
POCKET. HE NEVER RECEIVED ANY SUPPORT FROM ANY U.S. GOVT. AGENCIES
[REDACTED]. TO HIS KNOWLEDGE HE HAS NEVER HAD ANY CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] b2

[REDACTED] IS DESCRIBED AS A WHITE MALE, BORN [REDACTED] IN
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, RESIDENCE [REDACTED]
TENNESSEE, TEL NO. [REDACTED] EMPLOYMENT: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] TENNESSEE,
[REDACTED] WITH THE ALABAMA NATIONAL GUARD,
[REDACTED] UNIT OUT OF DECATUR, ALABAMA.

~~ADMINISTRATIVE: IF NOT ALL READY DONE, THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FIVE 2-28 UNCLAS E F T O

SET FORTH A LEAD FOR [REDACTED], U.S. ARMY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DEFENSE ATTACHE, U.S. EMBASSY, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS TO BE INTERVIEWED.

(C) FOR THE FURTHER INFO. OF FBIHQ, DURING THE REGIONAL FCI CONFERENCE
IN MIAMI, FLA., SEPT. 11 - 12, 1984. [REDACTED]

b1

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-23-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

Subject

Unknown Subjects; [redacted] aka
Possible Illegal Military Expedition
~~Neutrality Matter~~ El Salvador, Honduras,
Nicaragua

Date

SEP - 7 1984

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SST:MR:JLM:TEM:mab

To

The Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

From

Stephen S. Trott
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Recent accounts in the news media have reported that two United States citizens were killed in Nicaragua when the helicopter in which they were flying was shot down by Nicaraguan soldiers on September 1, 1984. Reportedly, the helicopter was participating in an attack on a Nicaraguan military base. The news accounts report that [redacted] has acknowledged that the two persons killed in the helicopter are members of an organization called Civilian Military Assistance (C.M.A.), which [redacted] formed in 1983. The two persons were identified in the news reports as Dana W. Parker, of Huntsville, Alabama, and James P. Powell, of Memphis, Tennessee.

Reference is made to your communication of January 19, 1984, which referred to us a copy of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), dated January 3, 1984, at Birmingham, Alabama, captioned [redacted] Neutrality Matter, El Salvador. On January 26, 1984, Thomas E. Marum, Deputy Chief, Internal Security Section, discussed the LHM with Supervisory Special Agent [redacted] of the Criminal Investigative Division, and advised that the information indicated possible violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 959 (Mercenary recruitment), 960 (Expedition against friendly nation), and 922 (firearms), and requested that an investigation be opened.

By correspondence dated May 8, 1984, the Bureau forwarded to us an LHM, dated May 2, 1984, at Birmingham, which reported the results of an interview of [redacted] and included copies of correspondence between [redacted] and officials of the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador, and with a U.S. Army officer, Major [redacted] U.S. Military Group, (USMILGP), El Salvador. The investigation is continuing.

53 NOV 14 1984

29 SEP 12 1984

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SEP 12 1984

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[redacted]

TEL. TO BH, MP, NM, PP, NO & WFO 9/14/84. JTN, SCK.

The Bureau is requested to interview [redacted] again and to obtain, in detail, all of the facts about this latest incident. He should be questioned about the full identities of the persons who were killed, and of any other persons who may have accompanied them to Central America. In the event that those additional persons have returned to the United States, they should be located and interviewed. The Bureau should seek to ascertain the dates and places of departure from, and return to the United States, the countries visited, the purpose of the trip, the identity of its organizer, the source of its financing, what equipment, including firearms or explosives, was carried, and all other pertinent information.

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The Bureau is requested to contact appropriate officials [redacted] to determine what, if any, information [redacted] may have about this matter, including any prior contact with [redacted] or any of the other participants.

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The Bureau also should seek to locate and interview ~~Major~~ [redacted] U.S. Army, concerning complete details of all contacts he had with [redacted] either in person or by mail, in the course of his position as Logistics Officer, USMILGP, El Salvador.

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The results of your investigation should continue to be reported to the Internal Security Section.

BH001 2622352

PP HQ ME MM MO NO WFO

DE BH

P 182352Z SEP 84

FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

TO DIRECTOR (PRIORITY)

MEMPHIS ROUTINE

MIAMI ROUTINE

MOBILE ROUTINE

NEW ORLEANS ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

BT UNCLAS

SECTION 1 OF 2

ATTENTION SSA [REDACTED] ROOM 4251, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION, DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.

[REDACTED], AKA [REDACTED]; NEUTRALITY
MATTER - EL SALVADOR, OO: BIRMINGHAM.

RE BIRMINGHAM TELETYPES TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 11 AND 12, 1984;
BUREAU TELETYPE TO BIRMINGHAM, SEPTEMBER 14, 1984.

[REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED AT HIS RESIDENCE,

[REDACTED] ALABAMA, ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1984.

2 SEP 20 1984

0-73 to USC/OB. ordw. + BATF 9-19-84
0-6 to DOJ/ISS 9/19/84
53 NOV 1984

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

19 SEP 84 00 10Z

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-21-91 BY SP8 BJB/bw
307,697

Exec AD-Adm.	
Exec AD-Inv.	
Exec AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	<i>DBR/104</i>
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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PAGE TWO BH 2-28

[REDACTED] WHO IS PRESENTLY UNEMPLOYED, IS A FORMER MEMBER OF THE [REDACTED] SPECIAL FORCES GROUP, UNITED STATES ARMY. HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE [REDACTED].

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[REDACTED] HAS KNOWN THE SUBJECT FOR FIVE OR SIX YEARS. [REDACTED] FIRST MET THE SUBJECT THROUGH THE ALABAMA NATIONAL GUARD, HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

[REDACTED] FIRST TOLD [REDACTED] PLANS FOR THE CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA) IN SEPTEMBER, 1983.

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[REDACTED] STATED THAT THE BASIC AIM OF THE CMA IS TO "FIGHT COMMUNISM". [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE FIRST FOCUS OF THE CMA WAS IN EL SALVADOR, BUT IT WAS DETERMINED THAT NICARAGUA NEEDED ASSISTANCE MORE. THE CMA WANTED TO HELP THE PEOPLE IN NICARAGUA AND WANTED [REDACTED] TO KNOW THAT THEY (CMA) WOULD HELP IN [REDACTED] COVERT OPERATIONS IN NICARAGUA BY ASSISTING THE FDN TROOPS THERE.

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[REDACTED] STATED THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE, THE CMA HAS NEVER BEEN IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH ANY REPRESENTATIVE [REDACTED] ANY OTHER UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

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[REDACTED] STATED THAT THE FIGURE OF \$60,000 TO \$70,000 WORTH OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES SENT TO CENTRAL AMERICA BY THE CMA IN NO WAY

PAGE THREE BH 2-28

MEANS AN INVESTMENT OF ANYWHERE NEAR THAT AMOUNT OF MONEY BY THE CMA.

[] ESTIMATED HE PERSONALLY HAS SPENT APPROXIMATELY \$2,500 OF HIS OWN MONEY IN CONNECTION WITH CMA ACTIVITIES. THIS INCLUDED PURCHASING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND TRAVEL EXPENSES. [] IS OF THE OPINION THAT [] HAS SPENT MORE OF HIS OWN MONEY THAN HE [] DID, BUT HE IS NOT CERTAIN OF THIS.

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[] ADVISED THAT A GREAT DEAL OF THE MATERIALS SENT TO CENTRAL AMERICA WERE DONATIONS TO THE CMA FROM THE SALVATION ARMY, GOODWILL INDUSTRY AND VARIOUS ARMY SURPLUS STORES, AND INDIVIDUALS IN THE NORTH ALABAMA AREA.

IN AUGUST OF 1984, AN ORGANIZATION MEETING OF INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN THE CMA WAS HELD IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. A GROUP WAS FORMED AS A RESULT OF THIS MEETING, WHICH WAS NAMED THE CIVILIAN REFUGEE MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CRMA).

SHORTLY THEREAFTER, PLANS WERE FORMULATED FOR THREE MEMBERS OF THE CMA AND THREE MEMBERS OF THE CRMA TO TRAVEL TO HONDURAS IN LATE AUGUST, 1984. THE CMA REPRESENTATIVES WERE [] [], WHILE THE CRMA REPRESENTATIVES WERE []

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[REDACTED]. THEY WERE ALL SELECTED AFTER BEING BRIEFED BY [REDACTED] ON THE TRAINING NEEDS OF THE FDN IN NICARAGUA.

THE SIX ABOVE-MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS MET [REDACTED] ON AUGUST 23, 1984. [REDACTED] TO HONDURAS ON AUGUST 23, 1984, WHILE THE REST OF THE GROUP PLANNED TO LEAVE BY COMMERCIAL AIRLINES ON THAT SAME DATE. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT DUE TO THE FACT THAT TACA AIRLINES HAD MECHANICAL PROBLEMS, THEY WERE PUT UP IN A MOTEL IN NEW ORLEANS FOR THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 23, 1984, AND DEPARTED ON AUGUST 24, 1984.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE TOOK A .45 CALIBER PISTOL WITH HIM, AND HE STATED HE THOUGHT EVERYONE ELSE ON THE TRIP HAD A HANDGUN WITH THEM, BUT STATED THAT NO SHOULDER WEAPONS WERE TAKEN ON THIS TRIP.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE FILLED OUT SEVERAL FORMS AT U. S. CUSTOMS OFFICE, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., PRIOR TO THIS TRIP TO INSURE THAT HE WAS NOT VIOLATING ANY U. S. LAWS BY TAKING THE WEAPON WITH HIM TO HONDURAS.

THIS GROUP WAS MET BY MEMBERS OF THE FDN ON AUGUST 24, 1984

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PAGE FIVE BH 2-28

IN TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS. THEY THEN WERE LOADED INTO FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES AND WERE DRIVEN TO A BASE CAMP SOMEWHERE IN HONDURAS. THIS WAS A LONG, HARD RIDE, BUT [] PREFERRED NOT TO STATE EXACTLY HOW LONG THE RIDE TOOK FOR "SECURITY REASONS".

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ON AUGUST 25, 1984, THE GROUP MET WITH FDN REPRESENTATIVES AND DISCUSSED MILITARY PROTOCOL AND PLANNED THE TRAINING SESSIONS, WHICH WERE TO FOLLOW.

ON AUGUST 26, 1984, THE GROUP TRAVELED TO ANOTHER BASE CAMP IN HONDURAS. ONCE AGAIN, THIS TRIP TOOK SEVERAL HOURS.

FOR THE NEXT SEVERAL DAY, THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WENT OUT WITH THE FDN ON "PATROLS". [] INDICATED THAT THEY (CMA) WENT ALONG TO OBSERVE THE FDN'S MILITARY TACTICS AND TO EVALUATE THEIR CAPABILITIES. PART OF THE TIME, THE PATROLS WENT INTO NICARAGUA.

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AFTER THIS PHASE, THE GROUP DEVOTED SEVERAL FULL DAYS TO CONCENTRATED TRAINING OF FDNA TROUPS AT THE BASE CAMP.

ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1984, [] WAS CONDUCTING A JUMP SCHOOL CLASS WHEN THE ONLY HELICOPTER AT THE BASE CAMP LANDED. HE OBSERVED DANA PARKER YELL SOMETHING TO [] AND THEN THE HELICOPTER DEPARTED QUICKLY. THIS WAS SHORTLY AFTER NOON. [] ASKED

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PAGE SIX BH 2-28

[] WHERE THE HELICOPTER WAS GOING AND [] REPLIED THAT IT WAS GOING ON AN EMERGENCY RESCUE MISSION AND SHOULD BE BACK IN LESS THAN AN HOUR'S TIME. [] ADVISED THAT HE WAS INTERESTED IN THE HELICOPTER BECAUSE HE NEEDED IT FOR USE IN HIS JUMP TRAINING SESSION.

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[] RECALLED THAT THE CHOPPER HAD ROCKET PODS ON BOTH SIDES, BUT HE COULD NOT SAY WHETHER OR NOT THEY WERE LOADED. [] STATED THAT HE WAS NOT AWARE OF ANY OTHER WEAPONS ONBOARD THIS HELICOPTER. HE STATED THAT THE FUEL CAPACITY TIME FOR THIS CHOPPER WAS BETWEEN 3 AND 4 HOURS.

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AFTER APPROXIMATELY THREE AND ONE-HALF HOURS PASSED, THE REMAINING MEMBERS OF THE CMA AT THE CAMP BEGAN TO WORRY ABOUT THE HELICOPTER AND ITS CREW. AT ABOUT THAT SAME TIME, A NICARAGUAN BROADCAST WAS RECEIVED, INDICATING THAT THE SANDANISTAS HAD SHOT DOWN A PLANE.

AFTER ABOUT 20 TO 30 MINUTES, A SECOND NICARAGUAN BROADCAST INDICATED THAT THERE WERE 2 DEAD CREWMEN ON THIS AIRCRAFT, AND THAT ONE OF THEM WAS THOUGHT TO BE A NORTH AMERICAN.

BT

BH001 2622352

PP HQ ME MM MO NO WFO

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P 182352Z SEP 84

FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

TO DIRECTOR (PRIORITY)

MEMPHIS ROUTINE

MIAMI ROUTINE

MOBILE ROUTINE

NEW ORLEANS ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

SECTION 2 OF 2

ATTENTION SSA [REDACTED] ROOM 425L, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION, DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.

[REDACTED], AKA [REDACTED]; NEUTRALITY
MATTER - EL SALVADOR, OO: BH.

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PAGE SEVEN BH 2-28

AFTER APPROXIMATELY ANOTHER 30-MINUTE INTERVAL, A THIRD BROADCAST CAME ON AND AT THIS TIME, THE AIRCRAFT WAS IDENTIFIED AS A HELICOPTER AND THIS BROADCAST INDICATED THAT THERE WERE 3 CREWMEN ONBOARD. THIS BROADCAST INDICATED THAT TWO OF THE BODIES WERE CHARRED BEYOND RECOGNITION, BUT THAT THE THIRD BODY WAS PROBABLY THAT OF A NORTH AMERICAN.

THE REMAINING MEMBERS OF THE CMA DEPARTED THE BASE CAMP ON THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1984, AND WENT BACK TO TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS.

UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN HONDURAS, A MAN FROM THE U. S. EMBASSY SPOKE WITH THEM BRIEFLY. [] DOES NOT RECALL THE NAME OF THIS OFFICIAL OR HIS OFFICIAL TITLE. [] STATED THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL OFFERED THEM NO ADVICE, BUT STATED THAT HE GOT THE DISTINCT IMPRESSION THAT THE SOONER THEY LEFT HONDURAS, THE BETTER THIS INDIVIDUAL WOULD LIKE IT.

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[] STATED THAT ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1984, []

[] BACK TO THE U. S. HE STATED THAT []

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[] FLEW BACK COMMERCIALY ON TACA AIRLINES. []

[], ON THIS RETURN TRIP.

PAGE EIGHT BH 2-28

THE GROUP WAS MET IN NEW ORLEANS BY [REDACTED] TOOK

[REDACTED] BACK TO ALABAMA IN HIS VAN.

[REDACTED] INDICATED THAT HE FINANCED THIS TRIP HIMSELF, AND THAT HE SPENT APPROXIMATELY [REDACTED] OF HIS OWN MONEY FOR IT.

[REDACTED] IS DESCRIBED AS A WHITE MALE, DOB [REDACTED] POB [REDACTED] ALA., 5'8", 170 LBS., BROWN HAIR, HAZEL EYES, SOCIAL SECURITY NO. [REDACTED].

LHM FOLLOWS.

BT

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068

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

069

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE
(RESTRICTED USE)Date: 9-19-84 PRECEDENCE:☐ IMMEDIATE ☐ PRIORITY ☒ ROUTINE

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

TO:

☐ White House/WH/☒ Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms/BATF/☐ Dept. of Energy HQS/DOEHQ/☐ Dept. of Energy Germantown DIV/DOE/☐ Dept. of Justice/DOJ/☐ Dept. of State/DOS/☐ Dept. of the Army/DA/☐ Dept. of Treasury/DOT/☐ Defense Intelligence Agency/DIA/

BT

☐ Director Naval Investigative Service/DIRNAVINSERV/☐ Drug Enforcement Admin./DEA/☐ FAA Washington HQ/FAA/☐ HQ AFOSI Bolling AFBDC/AFOSI/☐ Nuclear Regulatory Commission/NRC/☒ U.S. Customs Service/UCS/☐ U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service/INS/☒ U.S. Secret Service/USSS/☐ Other: _____

Classification:

Addressee Internal Distribution

For:

Subject:

☒ See Attached

Approved By:

Originator:

Tele Ext.:

Room/Div.:

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DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI/DOJ

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9/14/84

UNCLAS E F T O

PRIORITY

*F223TPP BH MI ME MO NO WFODE HQ H0223 *H04ETP 142118Z SEP 84

FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO FBI BIRMINGHAM {2-28} PRIORITY

FBI MEMPHIS PRIORITY

FBI MIAMI PRIORITY

FBI MOBILE PRIORITY

FBI NEW ORLEANS PRIORITY

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-27-91 BY SP8 BJA/bury
307,697

AKA: NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR

00: BIRMINGHAM

RE BUTEL TO BIRMINGHAM, SEPTEMBER 6, 1984, AND BUTELCALLS
TO BIRMINGHAM, SEPTEMBER 11 AND 13, 1984.

REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS TO BIRMINGHAM CONCERNED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE {DOJ}, CRIMINAL DIVISION, INTERNAL
SECURITY SECTION'S INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE CONDUCT OF
CAPTIONED NEUTRALITY MATTERS INVESTIGATION.

b2

SEE NOTE PAGE SIX

1 - MR. REVELL

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - MR. KLEIN

1 - [REDACTED]

JJN:SCK {7}

9/14/84 4247

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53 NOV 7 1984

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

SEP 15 1984

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~PAGE~~ ~~START~~ ~~WORE~~ ~~DE~~ HQ 0223 UNLCAS E F T O

ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1984, THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
{CID}, TERRORISM SECTION RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION
CONTAINED IN MEMORANDUM FROM ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,
CRIMINAL DIVISION DATED SEPTEMBER 7, 1984:

"RECENT ACCOUNTS IN THE NEWS MEDIA HAVE REPORTED THAT TWO
UNITED STATES CITIZENS WERE KILLED IN NICARAGUA WHEN THE
HELICOPTER IN WHICH THEY WERE FLYING WAS SHOT DOWN BY NICARAGUAN
SOLDIERS ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1984. REPORTEDLY, THE HELICPTER WAS
PARTICIPATING IN AN ATTACK ON A NICARAGUAN MILITARY BASE. THE
[REDACTED] ALABAMA, HAS
ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE TWO PERSONS KILLED IN THE HELICOPTER ARE
MEMBERS OF AN ORGANIZATION CALLED CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE
{CMA}, [REDACTED] IN 1983. THE TWO PERSONS WERE
IDENTIFIED IN THE NEWS REPORTS AS DANA W. PARKER, OF HUNTSVILLE,
ALABAMA, AND JAMES P. POWELL, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BY CORRESPONDENCE DATED MAY 8, 1984, THE BUREAU FORWARDED
TO US AN LHM, DATED MAY 2, 1984, AT BIRMINGHAM, WHICH REPORTED
THE RESULTS OF AN INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED], AND INCLUDED COPIES
OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN [REDACTED] AND OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENTS
OF HONDURAS AND EL SALVADOR, AND WITH A U.S. ARMY OFFICER.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE

3

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE THREE DE HQ 0223 UNLCAS E F T O

[REDACTED] U.S. MILITARY GROUP,

{USMILGP}, EL SALVADOR.

THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] AGAIN AND TO OBTAIN, IN DETAIL, ALL OF THE FACTS ABOUT THIS LATEST INCIDENT. HE SHOULD BE QUESTIONED ABOUT THE FULL IDENTITIES OF THE PERSONS WHO WERE KILLED, AND OF ANY OTHER PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE ACCOMPANIED THEM TO CENTRAL AMERICA. IN THE EVENT THAT THOSE ADDITIONAL PERSONS HAVE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES, THEY SHOULD BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED. THE BUREAU SHOULD SEEK TO ASCERTAIN THE DATES AND PLACES OF DEPARTURE FROM, AND RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES, THE COUNTRIES VISITED, THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP, THE IDENTITY OF ITS ORGANIZER, THE SOURCE OF ITS FINANCING, WHAT EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING FIREARMS OR EXPLOSIVES, WAS CARRIED, AND ALL OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION.

THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS [REDACTED] TO DETERMINE WHAT, IF ANY, INFORMATION [REDACTED] MAY HAVE ABOUT THIS MATTER, INCLUDING ANY PRIOR CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] OR ANY OF THE OTHER PARTICIPANTS.

THE BUREAU ALSO SHOULD SEEK TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW

[REDACTED] U.S. ARMY, CONCERNING COMPLETE DETAILS

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE

4

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE FOUR DE HQ 0223 UNLCAS E F TO

OF ALL CONTACTS HE HAD WITH [REDACTED] EITHER IN PERSON OR
BY MAIL, IN THE COURSE OF HIS POSITION [REDACTED]
USMILGP, EL SALVADOR."

ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1984, SSA [REDACTED] MET WITH DEPUTY ASSISTANT
ATTORNEY GENERAL MARK RICHARD, DOJ AND INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION
CHIEF JOHN MARTIN, AND REVIEWED THE FOLLOWING REQUESTS FOR
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1) DETERMINE THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE CMA, I.E. WHERE
FUNDS OR DONATIONS TO SHIP \$60,000 TO \$70,000 WORTH OF EQUIP-
MENT AND SUPPLIES TO CENTRAL AMERICA CAME FROM?

2) CONDUCT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NAME TRACES ON ALL INDIVIDUALS
CONNECTED WITH THE CMA AND ALL FOREIGNERS THAT CMA PERSONNEL
CONTACTED IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

3) DETERMINE [REDACTED] WHAT INFORMATION WAS CABLED BACK
TO WASHINGTON, D.C., FROM MAJOR [REDACTED] CONCERNING HIS
CONTACTS WITH THE CMA AND SUBJECT.

4) DETERMINE FROM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE (USDOS) RESULTS
OF INTERVIEW WITH CMA PERSONNEL IN HONDURAS BY USDOS OFFICER
AFTER CRASH OF HELICOPTER ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1984.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE

5

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE FIVE DE HQ 0223 UNLCAS E F T O

FBIHQ WILL HANDLE REQUESTS 2, 3, AND 4 SET FORTH ABOVE;
HOWEVER, ALL RECEIVING OFFICES ARE REQUESTED TO FURNISH NAMES
AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA OF ANY INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH THIS
MATTER WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO FBIHQ.

BIRMINGHAM, AFTER REVIEW OF ALL INFORMATION IN THIS CASE,
SHOULD SET OUT LEADS FOR INTERVIEWS OF ALL KNOWN CMA MEMBERS
AND/OR ANY INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH THE CMA TRAVEL TO HONDURAS
IN AUGUST, 1984. ALSO, MAJOR [REDACTED] SHOULD BE LOCATED AND
INTERVIEWED, IF NECESSARY BY LEGAT, PANAMA, WHO COVERS
EL SALVADOR. ALL RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE FURNISHED
BY SUMMARY TELETYPE TO FBIHQ, CID, TERRORISM SECTION, DOMESTIC
TERRORISM UNIT, FOLLOWED BY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

BT

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

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NOTE:

THIS IS TO NOTIFY RECEIVING OFFICES OF DOJ REQUESTED
INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER.

042

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE
(RESTRICTED USE)Date: 9-73-89 PRECEDENCE: ☐ IMMEDIATE ☒ PRIORITY ☐ ROUTINE

FM DIRECTOR, FBI

TO:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- ☐ White House/WH/
☒ Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms/BATF/

- ☐ Director Naval Investigative Service/DIRNAVINSERV/
☐ Drug Enforcement Admin./DEA/
☐ FAA Washington HQ/FAA/
☐ HQ AFOSI Bolling AFBDC/AFOSI/

- ☐ Dept. of Energy HQS/DOEHQ/
☐ Dept. of Energy Germantown DIV/DOE/
☐ Dept. of Justice/DOJ/
☐ Dept. of State/DOS/
☐ Dept. of the Army/DA/
☐ Dept. of Treasury/DOT/
☐ Defense Intelligence Agency/DIA/

- ☐ Nuclear Regulatory Commission/NRC/
☒ U.S. Customs Service/UCS/
☐ U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service/INS/
☐ U.S. Secret Service/USSS/
☐ Other: _____

BT

Classification: Unclass

Addressee Internal Distribution

For: UCS for Office of Investigations

Subject: _____

☒ See Attached

Approved By: <u>OBR/</u>	Originator: [Redacted]	Tele Ext. [Redacted]	Room/Div.: <u>4247/6</u>
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53 NOV 7 1984

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FBI/DOJ

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RR HQ BH ME MO

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RR 8 1420Z SEP84

FM NEW ORLEANS (2-181)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

BIRMINGHAM ROUTINE

MEMPHIS ROUTINE

MOBILE ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

ATTENTION FBIHQ SSA [REDACTED] ROOM 4251, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.

CHANGED UNSUBS; [REDACTED], AKA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]; NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR. OO: BIRMINGHAM.

TITLE MARKED CHANGED TO ADD THE NAME OF INDIVIDUAL INVOLVED IN CAPTIONED MATTER.

ON SEPTEMBER 7, 1984, [REDACTED], U. S. CUSTOMS, NEW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-91 BY SP8 BJBWY
307,697.

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17 SEP 11 1984

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PAGE TWO NO 2-184 UNCLAS

ORLEANS, ADVISED THAT U. S. CUSTOMS IS INVESTIGATING CAPTIONED
MATTER UNDER MUNITIONS CONTROL ACT TO DETERMINE IF ANY ILLEGAL SHIP-
MENT OF ARMS HAS OCCURRED. [REDACTED] ADVISED THE U. S. CUSTOMS
INVESTIGATION IS BEING HANDLED PRIMARILY OUT OF THEIR MOBILE,
ALABAMA OFFICE. NEW ORLEANS WILL MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH U. S.
CUSTOMS, NEW ORLEANS, FOR ANY INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT FALL WITHIN
FBI JURISDICTION.

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MOBILE DIVISION SHOULD SECURE BUREAU INTEREST AND KEEP ALL
CONCERNED ADVISED.

FBIHQ IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT U. S. CUSTOMS AT HEADQUARTERS
LEVEL AND ASCERTAIN THE EXTENT OF THEIR INVESTIGATION TO AVOID
DUPLICATION OF EFFORT.

// done
ED

BT

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE
(RESTRICTED USE)Date: 9-12-84 PRECEDENCE:☐ IMMEDIATE☐ PRIORITY☒ ROUTINE

FM: DIRECTOR, FBI

TO:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

☐ White House/WH/☒ Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms/BATF/☐ Director Naval Investigative Service/DIRNAVINSERV/☐ Drug Enforcement Admin./DEA/☐ FAA Washington HQ/FAA/☐ HQ AFOSI Bolling AFBDC/AFOSI/☐ Dept. of Energy HQS/DOEHQ/☐ Dept. of Energy Germantown DIV/DOE/☐ Dept. of Justice/DOJ/☐ Dept. of State/DOS/☐ Dept. of the Army/DA/☐ Dept. of Treasury/DOT/☐ Defense Intelligence Agency/DIA/☐ Nuclear Regulatory Commission/NRC/☒ U.S. Customs Service/UCS/☐ U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service/INS/☐ U.S. Secret Service/USSS/☐ Other: _____

BT

Classification: Unclass

Addressee Internal Distribution

For: UCS for Office of InvestigationSubject: 2-2681-32☒ See AttachedApproved By: OBR/

Originator: _____

Tele Ext. _____

Room/Div.: 4247/GFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

SEP 12 1984

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 10/11/84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 ATTENTION: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION,
 DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (2-43) (RUC)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka;
 NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR
 OO:BIRMINGHAM

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Enclosed for the Bureau are the original
 and five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.
 Enclosed for Birmingham are two copies of the LHM.

For the information of the Bureau and
 Birmingham, the enclosed LHM sets forth the results
 of interviews of [REDACTED]
 Only those newspaper articles originating by the local
 Memphis newspaper were included in the enclosed LHM.

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Since no further investigation remains at
 Memphis in this matter, it is being placed in an
 RUC status.

2-Bureau (Enc. 6)
 2-Birmingham (Enc. 2)
 1-Memphis
 JRF:jml
 (5)

307,697
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3-27-91 BY SP8 BT/buy

2-2681-33

10 OCT 25 1984

Approved: *[Signature]*

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per

53 DEC 7 1984

1-cc to USC/Off of Inves; USSS; BATE; DOJ/ISS 10-23-84
 1- " to Room 4257 10-23-84



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
October 11, 1984

RE: [REDACTED]
NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR

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On October 2, 1984, and October 4, 1984, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] were interviewed by Special Agents (SA) of the
FBI, Memphis, Tennessee, and the following are results of these
interviews:

307,697
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-91 BY SP6 BT/buy

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



2-2681-55
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 10/11/84

[redacted] telephone [redacted] was informed of the identities of the interviewing Agents and he was being contacted at the request of the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington D.C., pertaining to his travel to Honduras and activities involving Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters which activities could possibly constitute a violation of the Neutrality Act. [redacted] was interviewed in the presence [redacted] and voluntarily provided the following information:

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During approximately April, 1984, [redacted] was approached by [redacted] Memphis, who had learned of a group headquartered in Alabama called the Civilian Military Assistance (CMA) and which group [redacted] was interested [redacted] in Memphis. [redacted] was informed the CMA was an organization of primarily veterans brought together to provide an organization to collect supplies consisting mainly of medical, soft military gear, and clothing for the Nicaraguan refugees. They were motivated by their opposition to communism and their belief that the communist threat may shortly threaten our own borders. [redacted] contacted [redacted] on several occasions regarding the formation of this group; however, [redacted] did not take an active role since he was committed to an organization [redacted] which is a historical association formed to preserve the military heritage of the airborne, ranger, and volunteer forces. Initially, attempts [redacted] consisted of efforts on his part, along with approximately four or five individuals. [redacted] stated at one time [redacted] member of the group; however, was asked to step down [redacted] because of an incident which involved a member of the [redacted] This incident involved a [redacted] making some statements at a public gathering which [redacted] felt would jeopardize the security of [redacted] voluntarily stepped down [redacted] was also a member [redacted] and at this same time was also requested to step down [redacted] since he was also

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Investigation on 10/2/84 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 2-43
BH 2-28

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/4/84
[redacted] JRF/jml

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ME 2-43
BH 2-28b6
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Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted], On 10/2/84, Page 2

active with the [redacted]. An individual by the name of [redacted] whose last name was unknown to [redacted] was also [redacted] as well as [redacted] whose exact spelling of his name is unknown to [redacted] who was also [redacted].

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The Memphis group was finally formed during approximately July, 1984, as an offshoot of the CMA. The Memphis group was named the Civilian Refugee Military Assistance (CRMA) and was so named since [redacted] desired to stress the assistance to refugees over assistance along military lines. [redacted] has no personal knowledge of the CMA other than it is [redacted] and has been told receives its funds entirely from donations. He has been told their largest source of funds is containers left at various locations wherein interested individuals can drop donations. The CRMA, to his knowledge, received its funds entirely from donations, normally from its membership. He estimated the membership of the CRMA was no more than 20 people which figure would have included the active and inactive members. The organization had no bank account and the supplies which it gathered for the refugees were obtained from surplus stores, garage sales, or donations from the members. He personally has had no connection with any Government agency or individual employed by the Federal Government, either civilian or military, and he has not been informed by any other individual in the organization that they have had any such contact. When initially formed, the CRMA was operating as a chapter of the CMA but gradually moved away from the CMA to an independent organization stressing refugee assistance.

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The first open meeting of the CRMA occurred on August 1, 1984, at the VFW post in Whitehaven, Tennessee. The speaker at this meeting was MARIO CALERO, an FDN representative of New Orleans, Louisiana. Approximately 70 people were present during this meeting and the membership of the CRMA, with the exception of the initial staff attempting to form the organization, was probably obtained as a result of this meeting. The thrust of this meeting was an appeal by CALERO for support to the refugees. CALERO informed those present items such as aspirin and other non-prescription items were needed along with clothing, shoes, socks, packs, soap, and other items to sustain daily life were needed.

ME 2-43

BH 2-28

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Continuation of FD-302 of _____, On 10/2/84, Page 3

Donations were taken at this meeting and items such as t-shirts and bumper stickers were also sold to raise funds.

_____ advised he was contacted by _____ on August 18, 1984, regarding _____ traveling to Honduras to assist in the training of Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters. _____

_____ informed him it would be for approximately three to five days; however, as the conversations continued, _____ realized such a trip being planned would take approximately two weeks. He was told to rendezvous with the other individuals in New Orleans and during the initial conversations did not know the identities of other individuals who were to participate. He stated it is his understanding those selected for the trip were selected by _____ who handles the selections based on his knowledge of the individual's expertise in a particular area. Based on _____ belief that a very real communist threat exists in Central America which threatens our own borders and his commitment of opposition to communism and support of the refugee program, he agreed to participate in the trip.

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_____ reiterated this venture was privately organized and funded and stated if there had been any connection by _____ he would not have been involved. He stated any time the Federal Government becomes involved in a project there are problems and he would therefore have not participated or been a member of the CRMA if there had been any connection with any agency of the Federal Government. His prior donations to the CRMA amount to approximately \$100 and he estimated this trip cost him out of his own personal funds approximately \$150 to \$200. _____ advised he obtained his airline ticket to Honduras at a reduced rate _____ and the ticket cost was paid by the CMA.

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Prior to his departure from Memphis, he also learned _____ also from Memphis, would be participating and were to meet him in New Orleans. _____ departed Memphis at approximately 8:30 a.m. on August 23, 1984 by Republic Airlines and arrived in New Orleans at approximately 10:00 a.m. He was supposed to have been met at the airport by the other individuals; however, no one was present to meet him. _____ knew

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ME 2-43

BH 2-28

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Continuation of FD-302 of _____, On 10/2/84, Page 4

_____ were flying to New Orleans in an airplane _____ so he therefore determined the ramp where the airplane was located and proceeded to that point to meet the two men. _____ in Vietnam and was going on the trip to teach _____ in Vietnam and was traveling with the group to establish maintenance control systems and to perform general maintenance type work. _____ waited for approximately 30 minutes at the ramp when _____ arrived. They had already met with _____ however, _____ was not present. Later, _____ loaded the Cessna 206 _____ with sacks and bags of supplies which had been gathered for the refugees. _____ is not certain where the supplies had been stored or brought from as they were on a pickup truck to be loaded onto the plane. He indicated some of the supplies may have come from the CRMA in Memphis; however, he is not certain of their origination. There were approximately 800 pounds of these supplies which he estimated may have been worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Two of the large bags were full of vitamins, aspirin, Pepto Bismol, soap, and other like items. The other bags consisted of clothing and other similar supplies. There were no weapons involved in this shipment as they had previously been informed that such items were not needed since the Freedom Fighters had sufficient weapons but needed the type of supplies which had been gathered and were being shipped. _____ stated he carried for his own personal protection a 9 millimeter handgun which is registered and which was checked through Customs by him. He has no personal knowledge as to whether any other individuals carried personal handguns but he knows there were no weapons on the Cessna 206 and he had asked _____ if they were carrying handguns and they indicated they were not.

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_____ departed New Orleans on August 23, 1984, in the Cessna 206 and were to fly to Tegucigalpa, Honduras; however, because of poor weather they landed at Cosonell. _____ and myself were scheduled to depart New Orleans at 3:00 p.m. on Taca Airlines but because of problems with the airplane, they were placed in a local motel for the

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ME 2-43
BH 2-28

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Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted], On 10/2/84, Page 5

evening. [redacted] who had been present, returned to his own residence in New Orleans.

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[redacted] furnished the following information regarding each day of the trip to Honduras:

On August 24, 1984, at approximately 7:00 a.m., [redacted] departed New Orleans by Taca Airlines and flew to Tegucigalpa, Honduras. They arrived in Honduras at approximately 2 or 3:00 p.m. They secured their equipment and were then taken to an FDN facility which [redacted] declined to identify for security reasons. At this facility, the group received general briefings by the FDN Directorate on the CONTRAS and their activities. He assumes these briefings were arranged in advance by [redacted].

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On August 25, 1984, the group departed Tegucigalpa, Honduras, at approximately 8:30 a.m., by two land rover vehicles. Their trip lasted approximately 8 or 9 hours, and was a torturous drive because of the rough terrain and which affected [redacted] very much because of previous [redacted] [redacted] had sustained in Vietnam. They were taken to a CONTRA base situated in Honduras but located right on the border with Nicaragua. He saw two valleys of the base camp with one consisting of approximately 100 people and the other consisting of approximately 200 to 300 people. He estimates they arrived at the camp at approximately 8 or 9:00 p.m.

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On August 26, 1984, the day consisted of a tour of the first base camp.

On August 27, 1984, the group proceeded in three vehicles departing the camp at approximately 7:00 a.m. The trip lasted the entire day with the group arriving at a second camp at nightfall. [redacted] estimated this second camp consisted of approximately 2,000 to 2,500 people and was also situated in Honduras near the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. [redacted] was subsequently informed by some of the CONTRA troops that [redacted] had been at this camp occupying a tent but had departed prior to his group's arrival.

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ME 2-43

BH 2-28

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10/2/84

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Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED]

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On August 28, 1984, the group was taken on a tour of this second base camp spending a large amount of their time in the camp hospital. They also toured the camp communications area which consists of two stations, one of which has intercept capabilities. During the day he also spent approximately one hour repairing a sewing machine which had broken down. He was told by some of the local troops [REDACTED] at the camp

[REDACTED] provide no training, funding, or supplies. [REDACTED]

and the FDN was unhappy with the lack of support [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During this tour he was shown Russian weapons which had been captured by the CONTRAS and engagements with the Sandinistas.

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On August 29, 1984, the group divided into their particular training specialties to begin their training of the troops at the base. Some of the day consisted of some training but it mostly involved an analysis by the Americans of where they stood and the needs of the troops. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] along with an interpreter, began setting up an area which they were going to use for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] proceeded to the communications van and [REDACTED] proceeded to the hospital to perform maintenance work. POWELL had remained in bed as he was awaiting for the helicopter belonging to the troops to arrive but it did not arrive until that afternoon. [REDACTED] stated he does not know where the helicopter came from and described it as a Hughes 500, possibly a D model and stated it was in very good condition. He believes this was the only helicopter belonging to the troops and does not know from what direction it arrived as he was not in the area when the helicopter landed. After the helicopter arrived, POWELL worked with the helicopter pilot for approximately one hour conducting hovering, fast takeoffs, and other Medivac procedures. [REDACTED] did an analysis of the base perimeter including the gun emplacements.

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On August 30, 1984, he stated essentially the same activities occurred as on August 29, 1984, with the groups performing their own individual training assignments. They also discussed the prior days' activities and held briefing seminars among themselves to evaluate their training for the remainder of the trip. They began more intensive

ME 2-43
BH 2-28

Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED]

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, On 10/2/84 , Page 7

training and [REDACTED] worked with the special forces troops. That evening some FDN pilots came to the base and discussed the shooting down of one of their transport planes several days before. The base held a memorial service for the troops which were lost when this plane was shot down.

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On August 31, 1984, the training of the troops continued as described above. Some gear which had not arrived came in on August 31, 1984, which mainly consisted [REDACTED] in his training.

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On September 1, 1984, the helicopter arrived at the base at approximately 10:00 a.m. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] this purpose. [REDACTED] was assisting [REDACTED] in this training. [REDACTED] was attempting to train some of the troops with the maintenance of tools and the making of tools as well as how to make oil for weapons maintenance. [REDACTED] was on the helicopter pod working with mapping instructions. [REDACTED], the helicopter pilot, was being instructed in flying the helicopter with stretchers mounted on rocket pods since he had no experience in flying the helicopter with the stretchers. [REDACTED] stated he does not know at what time the pods had been placed on the helicopter as he initially observed the helicopter without them but then in observing the helicopter flying around the base later observed pods had been attached. He stated pods are mounted on a helicopter first and then stretchers are mounted to the pods since the pods provide a basis for the stretcher mounts. PARKER was teaching the troops how to use a weapon out of the back of a helicopter for defensive purposes should such use be desired.

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[REDACTED] could observe the helicopter flying above the base at various times during the day and at approximately 1:00 or 1:30 p.m. he observed the helicopter take off and fly across the mountains and disappear. He wondered at that time where the helicopter was flying and learned approximately one hour later from [REDACTED] that the helicopter had flown in and PARKER had stated they were proceeding on an emergency rescue mission and had to depart

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ME 2-43

BH 2-28

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Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted] , On 10/2/84 , Page 8

but would return shortly. Because of the short range of the helicopter he estimated it should have returned by approximately 3:00 or 4:00 p.m. At approximately 4:30 p.m., he became concerned since it had not returned and he took a break from his training and inquired of [redacted] if he had received any news regarding the helicopter. He was informed they had received information that an aircraft had been shot down in Nicaragua which indicated to [redacted] this may not have been the helicopter but may have been some other aircraft. Late that afternoon the Sandinistan government confirmed a helicopter had been shot down.

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[redacted] advised no news was received as to whether the occupants had been killed or not and he did not learn of the deaths of the two Americans until he returned to the United States. The group had originally planned to depart the camp on September 3, 1984, but decided to depart on September 2, 1984, because of the shooting down of the helicopter. He advised that at no time did he participate in patrols into Nicaraguan territory and had already decided he would not enter Nicaragua unless it was absolutely necessary in order to train the troops regarding the parachute jumps and this training could not be accomplished in any other manner.

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The group departed on the morning of September 2, 1984, and proceeded to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where they were taken to a safe house. Shortly after their arrival at the safe house around dark, LINCOLN BENEDICTO, the First Secretary Consul General, United States Embassy, arrived. One of the individuals on the helicopter which had been shot down had been identified as an American and he inquired if the American was one of their group and generally discussed with them their activities. He recommended they depart Honduras as soon as possible and they departed the following day on the first available flight.

[redacted] returned to the United States in the Cessna [redacted] flew to Miami on Taco Airlines. [redacted] stated he is not certain how the rest of the individuals returned to the United States. [redacted] arrived in Miami on the afternoon of September 3, 1984, and arrived in Memphis that evening approximately 8:00 p.m.

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ME 2-43
BH 2-28b6
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Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED], On 10/2/84, Page 9

At the conclusion of the interview, [REDACTED] again stated his activities with the CRMA and the training trip to Honduras was entirely financed by private funds and no assistance or contact occurred with U.S. Government agencies. He again stated [REDACTED] in this operation he would not have gone, citing as an example of his opinion [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
he can purchase surplus reserve parachutes at any surplus store for \$75 which will perform the same task. He also stated he had been informed by the troops that on one occasion 6,000 M16s had been dropped to troops; however, no ammunition was provided. On another occasion a large number of additional rifles were dropped and again no ammunition provided. The barrels of M16s were removed from the weapons and used in barbeque pits and the stalks of the weapons occurring in the second drop were taken off and used for firewood.

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He stated he has not observed any individual connected with the CMA or CRMA or any other local group attempting to recruit mercenaries for travel to Central America and he has no knowledge of any mercenaries working with the FDN.

The following background information was furnished by [REDACTED]:

Name:
Race:
Sex:
Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Education:

Employment:

Military Service:

Arrests:

[REDACTED]
White
Male[REDACTED]
Admits noneb6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 10/12/84

[redacted] personally appeared at the Memphis Office of the FBI based on a previously arranged appointment by telephone and the interview was conducted at the FBI office at the request of [redacted]. [redacted] was informed of the identities of the interviewing Agents and he was being interviewed at the request of the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D.C. He was informed he was being contacted regarding his recent trip to Honduras and whether his activities may be in violation of the Neutrality Act. [redacted] thereafter voluntarily furnished the following information:

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He does not normally recall specific names of individuals or dates of activities and therefore the information being furnished by him is not specific as to dates or times but is an approximation, and an activity which he indicates may have occurred on one day may have in fact occurred on the day prior or the day after.

He is a member of an organization referred to as the [redacted] which is a military historical association which attempts to preserve the military heritage of the airborne, ranger, and other military forces. They participate in jump schools and survival and other military related activities. Through this membership he learned of a public meeting which was to take place at the VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS (VFW) post in Whitehaven, Tennessee. He believes this meeting occurred approximately two months ago and an estimated 50 people were present. Prior to the start of this meeting he met [redacted] of Memphis in the bar at which time [redacted] explained to him the background and purpose of the CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA) and CIVILIAN REFUGEE MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CRMA). It is the opinion of [redacted] that there is no difference between the two groups; however, his personal opinion is [redacted]

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[redacted] The purpose of the [redacted]

Investigation on 10/4/84 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 2-43
BH 2-28

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 10/5/84
[redacted] JRF/jml

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ME 2-43

BH 2-28

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Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED], On 10/4/84, Page 2

two groups as explained by [REDACTED] was to gather supplies to be sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, for the assistance of the FDN. He stated approximately one year ago he had been involved with a group called the REFUGEE RELIEF INTERNATIONAL which had sent medical supplies to El Salvador and he understood these two groups would basically serve the same function except to furnish supplies to the Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters.

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He stated the public meeting consisted of speeches by DON GILMORE, TOM POSEY of the CMA, and SALVADOR ICASA. Also addressing the group were MARIO CALERO, the FDN representative from New Orleans, and an unrecalled Cuban refugee from Decatur, Alabama, who had fled Cuba to escape the Castro regime. All of the speeches basically asked for those present to obtain supplies for the civilian refugees and Freedom Fighters, also called CONTRAS. [REDACTED] stated the International Red Cross assists these individuals to some extent but when the rebel soldier departs his camp for battle leaving his family behind, the Red Cross relief ceases for the family until his return. One of the efforts of the groups was to ensure the families were cared for through supplies during this interim period. During this meeting someone inquired if the CONTRAS needed weapons and all representatives present indicated they do not need weapons since they have all of the captured equipment they need. At the meeting hall, containers were present for donations and also individuals were selling t-shirts and other items to raise money. [REDACTED] stated he volunteered to join the organization prior to the meeting when he was having a private discussion with [REDACTED] at the VFW hall.

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He stated he did not attend any meetings of the CRMA but did have several telephonic conversations with [REDACTED] following this public meeting. He had formerly worked at [REDACTED]

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He suggested to [REDACTED] the group attempt to obtain an attorney and doctor to contact the FEDERAL DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA) to obtain permission for the group to use these supplies since they were going to be sent out of the country and would

ME 2-43

BH 2-28

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Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted], On 10/4/84, Page 3

not be used in the United States. He telephonically contacted [redacted] but the idea never got off the ground and no supplies were obtained from this company.

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Several days following the public meeting held at the VFW post, [redacted]

[redacted] and other unrecalled individuals were present. [redacted]

[redacted] several unrecalled individuals were sitting around talking about going to Honduras to assist the CONTRAS and he volunteered to go should such a trip be planned and the individuals indicated they would get back with him at a later date. Approximately one week before the actual trip was made he was contacted by an unrecalled individual and asked if he was ready to make the trip. He was told he was to fly with [redacted] and it was his understanding they were being asked to go in order to transport the equipment of the group [redacted] [redacted] Approximately three days before the actual trip occurred he was contacted and informed the trip would take place. [redacted]

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[redacted] rendezvous with the group in New Orleans. [redacted] stated he drove a borrowed pickup truck to New Orleans with supplies which had been gathered for the refugees. He stated he went down with the supplies one day prior to their actual departure to Honduras. He estimated these supplies weighed approximately 1,000 to 1,500 pounds and consisted of cardboard boxes containing bandages, clothes, boots, women's clothes, and other such items. The boxes had labels on them and he observed one large box of water purification tablets. He had the phone number for [redacted] in New Orleans and upon arriving phoned his home; however, [redacted] was not in. He was required to wait three or four hours when [redacted] finally got back in touch with him. During this time, [redacted] had rented a motel room and when joined by [redacted] he took the pickup truck of supplies to a U-Store building near the New Orleans International Airport. The truck was unloaded and he then returned to his motel room and the other individuals

ME 2-43

BH 2-28

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Continuation of FD-302 of _____, On 10/4/84, Page 4

in the group arrived later that night. [] arrived late that night and had not obtained his passport but it was too late in the evening so he therefore spent part of the following morning obtaining the passport. The supplies which had been taken to New Orleans by [] were to be transferred at a later date to the refugees by a larger plane.

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On the day of their departure from New Orleans, [] loaded the Cessna [] and did the other necessary flight checks such as filing a flight plan and obtaining fuel. [] later arrived after obtaining his passport and [] departed New Orleans at approximately 11:00 a.m. The other individuals in the group were []

[] They were to fly by Taca Airlines and were to meet in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Because of poor weather the Cessna stopped enroute overnight and they later heard the Taca flight had been cancelled and delayed also until the next day. The Cessna was loaded with only the equipment necessary for the group and no firearms were located on the airplane. [] [] had carried a personal handgun and he is not certain as to whether any of the other individuals carried a personal handgun or not. Upon arriving in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, [] joined the other group which had already arrived and they were taken by [] in two cars to a tent located just outside of the town where they remained for that night.

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The following day the group departed Tegucigalpa at approximately 9:30 a.m., in two Toyota land rovers and a jeep. They traveled almost the entire day arriving at a camp on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border just as it became night. He estimated this camp had approximately 350 people and upon their arrival they received a briefing from the commander, ate their meal, and remained that evening.

The following day they were given a tour of this base which was used as a stopover point by them enroute to the main base where they would give training to the Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters. The following day the group departed this

ME 2-43

BH 2-28

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Continuation of FD-302 of _____

, On 10/4/84 , Page 5

camp and traveled all day with this travel taking place in a jeep, pickup truck, and one of the land rovers. They arrived at this larger base in the late afternoon where they received a briefing. This camp consisted of troops but also many refugees. They had learned a DC-3 belonging to the rebel troops had been shot down several days before and a memorial service was held that evening for the individuals killed in this plane crash.

The following day the group was given a tour of this larger base and participated in briefing sessions and a tour of the hospital and parade field. A large part of the time during this day was spent by _____ at the base hospital which consisted of several tents. The generator being used at the hospital had been wired wrong and their electrical output was minimal and only supported a small lighting system. He stated he took the generator apart and rewired it and when he had completed work on the generator the hospitals could run a better lighting system, an air conditioner, and an electric scalpel which they had but were unable to use prior to this time. He stated he was informed by some of the troops that _____ had been at this camp but departed prior to the arrival of this group. _____ checked base security and the others performed other tasks which he is not aware of. He observed the communication truck of the troops sitting in the middle of a road which would have been easily destroyed if the base had been attacked. He recommended a place against a hill and being sandbagged which was done that day. This communications truck was vital to the camp since it had the ability to intercept and tape communications of the Sandinistan military.

b2
b6
b7C

The following day each separated to instruct troops in their own specialties. _____ was conducting an urban warfare school and the helicopter belonging to the rebel troops had arrived and POWELL and the rebel pilot, POZO, were training in running takeoffs and other maneuvers. _____ was teaching patrol tactics and _____ started preparing the parachute gear for pre-jump training and they were assisted by _____. He advised

b6
b7C

ME 2-43
BH 2-28b6
b7C

Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED]

On 10/4/84, Page 6

he believed on this particular day the weather became quite severe which required they cease training for the remainder of that day.

The following day [REDACTED] advised training was basically the same as set forth for the day prior.

On September 1, 1984, [REDACTED] requested [REDACTED] assist in installing a siren system for the camp which he worked on for most of the day. During this day he could observe the helicopter doing maneuvers and he believes that morning rocket pods were mounted on the helicopter and stretchers were then mounted to the top of the pods. POZO had never flown the helicopter with stretchers and these were mounted in order to train him in flying the helicopter with the stretchers. At an unrecalled time during the day he was joined at lunch by [REDACTED] and learned at that time the helicopter had departed the camp. They waited approximately an hour for the return of the helicopter and by this time he began to ask questions since he was familiar with helicopter fuel burn rates, etc., so he had determined they had either stopped their flight or were not coming back. They later heard a helicopter had crashed with three Cubans on board so this report was disregarded; however, a military transmission of the Sandinistas was intercepted which confirmed a helicopter crash which only indicated there were two people on board. Based on this report he believed one of the individuals may have survived since he had been told three were on board.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] stated they were scheduled to depart this camp the following day so they did depart and returned to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where they were informed there had been three on board. Upon their arrival in Tegucigalpa at approximately 5:00 p.m., they were taken to a residence which he can only assume had been prearranged as their destination point. They were at this residence for approximately 30 minutes when an individual who identified himself as LINCOLN BENEDICTO, First Secretary, Consul General, United States Embassy, arrived. He inquired of their intentions and was informed they intended to depart Honduras

b6
b7C

ME 2-43

BH 2-28

b6
b7C

Continuation of FD-302 of _____

, On 10/4/84 , Page 7

for return to the United States the following day. He agreed with these plans and indicated to the group he could not instruct them to leave or not leave but believed their plan to depart was the best course of action.

_____ stated the following morning they proceeded to the airport and loaded their supplies on the Cessna _____. This plane was flown by _____ to New Orleans and he was accompanied by _____ who he had planned on flying home to Alabama. Upon arriving in New Orleans, _____ telephonically contacted _____ who had already arrived in New Orleans and _____ was informed _____ had driven to New Orleans so _____ rode home in the car with _____. He stated he spent the night in New Orleans and then flew to Memphis the following day.

b6
b7C

_____ stated he has had no contact with any official of the United States Government, either civilian or military, either during his activities with the CRMA prior to this trip or during the trip with exception of his having been contacted by BENEDICTO when they returned to Honduras as described above. He advised to his knowledge no funds have been received by any Governmental agency and all support of the CMA and CRMA and for this trip were personal and through donations of private individuals.

b6
b7C

He understands PARKER was in the helicopter with POWELL and POZO since PARKER had been a helicopter gunner in Vietnam and was to demonstrate how a weapon could be mounted in the helicopter. He heard from unrecalled individuals present that just prior to the helicopter departing, PARKER had jumped out of the helicopter and had run over to _____ and then had jumped back in the helicopter and departed. He is not aware of the conversation that took place at that time.

b6
b7C

To his knowledge, there are no mercenaries fighting with the CONTRAS and he has no knowledge of any individual attempting to recruit mercenaries to participate in activities in Central America and stated he has not made any overture to any individual to engage in mercenary type activities.

ME 2-43
BH 2-28

b6
b7C

Continuation of FD-302 of , On 10/4/84, Page 8

The following background information was
furnished by :

Name:

Sex:

Race:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Education:

Marital Status:

Military Service:

Residence Address:

Occupation:

Social Security Number:

Miscellaneous:

Arrests:

Male

White

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

The following are articles which have appeared in the
Commercial Appeal, the local Memphis newspaper, Memphis, Tennessee:

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DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(In page, name of
per, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/5/84 PAGE A2
Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Memphian listed among casualties in downed copter

By BOB DUNNAVANT

The Birmingham Post-Herald

HUNTSVILLE — An Alabama group that collects supplies for "anti-Communist" Central American guerrillas says a disabled Vietnam veteran from Memphis and an off-duty Huntsville, Ala., policeman were the Americans killed when a rebel helicopter was shot down over Nicaragua last week.

Tom Posey, director of the Decatur-based Civilian Military Assistance, last night identified the men as James Powell, 37, a veteran helicopter pilot living in Memphis, and Dana Parker, 37, a Huntsville police detective on annual leave.

He said both were on an unarmed "mercy mission" Saturday when their helicopter crashed and burned after being hit by Soviet-made missiles inside Nicaragua.

"They were teaching a Nicaraguan pilot to fly the helicopter, making landings and takeoffs, when Dana jumped out, shouted they were leaving on a rescue mission, and took off," Mario Calero, a spokesman for the Forces for a Democratic Nicaragua, said at a press conference in Huntsville.

"I felt compelled to come here to say that we thank them from the bottom of our hearts," he said.

But Sen. Daniel Patrick Moyni-

han (D-N.Y.) yesterday described the men as mercenaries, and the Nicaraguan government says it shot down the helicopter during an attack on a military school.

"They weren't in any attack," Posey said. "They were responding to a call for mercy after one of the planes got shot down."

Cisco Blanton of Sheffield, Ala., who said he worked "full time for free" for the Civilian Military Assistance program, said he went to Nicaragua with Parker, Powell, Calero and three other unidentified Americans to help train the anti-Sandinista guerrillas. He said the group, which flew south in Powell's plane, did not carry weapons, although past CMA expeditions to the Nicaraguan border have been armed.

"We do not hire mercenaries, and these men were not paid a cent. They were not fighters, they were advisers and trainers," Calero said.

Posey said that Powell, who taught flying in Memphis, was not piloting the helicopter but was teaching a Nicaraguan pilot.

Posey said Powell was a helicopter pilot in Vietnam and was shot down three times. He said Powell drew a disability check from the government for injuries received in combat.

Posey said negotiations are under way to have the burned bodies of both Americans delivered to the embassy in Managua.

-2-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/6/84 PAGE A1

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Colleague
cites aim
of mercy

By **WILLIAM C. BAYNE**

The deaths of two Americans in Nicaragua Saturday came during a "mission of mercy" that began two weeks ago in West Memphis and ended when their helicopter was shot down by Sandinistas, according to Memphian Cliff Albright, one of six Americans involved in the operation.

In a two-hour interview with The Commercial Appeal, Albright insisted those who had accompanied him to Honduras to help anti-Communist Nicaraguan rebels were not mercenaries, as they have been categorized in some press accounts.

"We didn't get one damn dime from all of this," said Albright, a retired pilot with Republic Airlines who serves as commander of the Phantom Division, Tennessee Airborne. "The only thing we got was the satisfaction of knowing that we had contributed — in a small way — to the fight against communism in Central America.

"I'd go back in a heartbeat if I thought I could help those people some more," he said. "Outside the hurt and pain of losing two friends, I'd go back. If anything, this has strengthened my resolve."

The Americans were James P. Powell III of Memphis, who was killed in the helicopter; Louis McKnight of Memphis, a flight instructor who had trained Powell as a fixed wing aviator; Dana Parker, a Huntsville, Ala., police detective who was killed with Powell; Walter 'Cisco' Blanton of Sheffield, Ala.; a man who has not been identified, and Albright.

The six had divided up Saturday morning to

train several groups of rebels of different skills in a Honduran camp near the Nicaraguan border. Albright declined to mention the names of the other men, but they have been identified through other sources. The rebels were members of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which is fighting the leftist Sandinista government.

Albright said he and another man were showing how to use parachutes to air drop medical or combat supplies. Another man (McKnight) was working on a warning siren for the camp.

He said Powell was training a pilot on helicopter techniques, particularly how to maneuver in close, rugged terrain. He said another man was instructing troops in house-to-house fighting. Still another man (Parker) was teaching helicopter door-gunners.

As they worked, rebel pilots were preparing for an air strike on the village of Santa Clara in Nicaragua, but Albright said none of the Americans was involved in that strike.

Albright said the helicopter, a Hughes 500B, had landed at the camp's landing zone.

He said one of the two Americans on the helicopter (Parker) ran over and said, "Hey, we've got an emergency rescue mission. We're going on an emergency rescue mission." He said the man ran back, climbed in the helicopter and they flew away.

"That's the last we saw of the helicopter," Albright said. "As far as I know, when they left, they left on a mission of mercy. They were not on a combat strike. They were attempting to save lives, not destroy them."

He said the helicopter left the camp about 2 p.m. Saturday.

About 3:30 p.m., he said the camp received word that an aircraft was down. He said it was dark Saturday night before he learned definitely that Powell and Parker had been shot down, but even then, he was not aware they had been killed.

He said upon learning of the downed helicopter, he and the other Americans decided it would be best that they leave the camp, because of the threat of a retaliatory strike by the Sandinistas.

The Americans left the camp early Sunday morning and went to Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, where they were taken to the U.S. consul's office.

He said the consul "suggested" that the Americans return to the U.S. and was very helpful in a businesslike way. "I'd say they were helpful, not friendly."

The Americans left for Honduras Aug. 23. Powell and another man took off from West Memphis in a Cessna 206 with long range fuel tanks; the others took a commercial flight through New Orleans to Tegucigalpa. With them was Mario Calero, a representative of the Nicaraguan rebels based in New Orleans who had contacted the Americans and asked for their help.

The Cessna was filled with about 2,400 pounds of supplies contributed by members of a Collierville-based Civilian Military Assistance (CMA) group and the Memphis-based Civilian Military Refugee Assistance (CMRA) group. Jim Turney, head of the Collierville organization, said his group is affiliated with the founding CMA organization in Alabama, while Don Gilmore, head of the CMRA, said his group is a spin-off with slightly different goals.

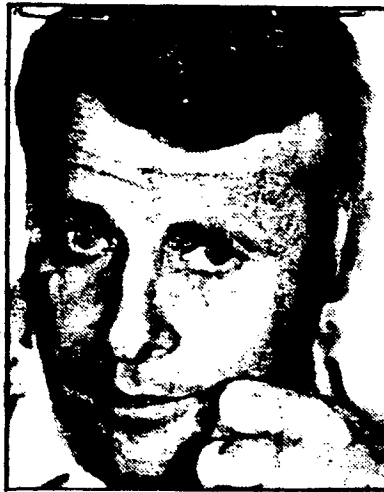
Included in the supplies were civilian clothing, toys, 200 small field dressings, used shoes and boots, berets and other headgear, web belts and suspenders and several field packs. At least half of the clothing was intended for women and children, he said.

"There was nothing in that load that was sensitive," said Turney, owner of the Command Post, an Army surplus store in Collierville, said. "Everything was strictly legal. There were no guns and there was no ammunition."

When asked about the mercenary label, Turney bristled. "Nobody got a dime. As a matter of fact, everyone who left contributed his personal gear when he pulled out. These people contributed their own money and their own time. They just took off from their jobs for a couple of weeks and went."

When asked why, he shot back, "Because they're sick and tired of seeing the continuation of Communist aggression."

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS



Cliff Albright

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/6/84 PAGE A1

Edition:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

CIA aware
of mission,
sources say

From Our Press Services
and The Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The CIA knew a U.S. paramilitary group was sending men to join Nicaraguan rebels but did nothing to stop the volunteers — two of whom were killed in action in Nicaragua, congressional sources said yesterday.

The sources said CIA officials yesterday informed some members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that the agency knew six Americans were traveling to Honduras to join the CIA-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which is fighting against the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

"The agency heard these guys were coming and their guys dove into fox holes," a source familiar with intelligence matters said.

CIA officials said agents in Honduras "got out of the way" of the six Americans because they "didn't want anybody to think (they) were involved" in the operation, the source said.

The State Department has said the government had no links with the two men. But in Congress, lawmakers were asking whether the Americans had taken off from Honduran bases built or financed by the United States.

Sen. Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.), who visited Honduras to view U.S. military bases there in February, said he would offer an amendment barring the use of the facilities for military or paramilitary operations. The administration maintains the bases are designed only for use in joint U.S.-Honduran training exercises.

"I think this is very strong evidence that

the bases are being used for other than exercise and training purposes," Sasser said. "It is evidence that those of us in Congress don't know what is going on with those bases."

At the same time, Rep. Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.) sent a letter to CIA Director William Casey calling on him to explain if his agency had any connection with the two dead Americans.

"The loss of American lives in the covert war against Nicaragua could draw the United States into direct military involvement in that conflict," Weiss said.

The Americans, described by U.S. officials as "volunteers," were sent to Honduras by Civilian-Military Assistance, a paramilitary organization based in Decatur, Ala.

Two members of the group, Huntsville police detective Dana H. Parker and James P. Powell III of Memphis, were killed in a rebel helicopter shot down by Nicaraguan forces.

Nicaragua charged that Parker, Powell and the four other Americans who went to Honduras a week before the attack were mercenaries working for the CIA.

In another development, The New York Times reported in today's editions that two men involved in the group, Thomas V. Posey and Walton Blanton, said they received assistance from U.S. embassies in Honduras and El Salvador in their effort to provide military equipment to anti-Communist forces in Central America.

Although the two maintained that they were not associated with the government in any way and had received no money for their work, they said that U.S. officials in El Salvador and Honduras helped put them in touch with the chief of staff of the Salvadoran armed forces and with Honduran military officers who escorted them to Nicaraguan rebel leaders.

The congressional sources said they were uncertain how far in advance intelligence agents in Honduras knew of the Posey group's operation.

The Pentagon said U.S. military personnel do not control two Honduran airfields Nicaragua says were used in the rebel attack in which Parker and Powell were killed and that U.S. personnel were not on hand when the attack was launched.

Nicaragua's Sandinista government said maps recovered from the downed helicopter showed it came from Honduras' El Aguacate air base and Jamastran airfield, facilities the United States recently has used and improved.

(Cliff Albright, a Memphian involved in the operation, told The Commercial Appeal last night the only map on the helicopter "was an aerial sector map of that area of Central America. There was no flight plan. Like all sector maps this one had a number of lines drawn on it by the pilots showing areas that we were to avoid such as CIA controlled areas." He said the helicopter had not been to Jamastran nor El Aguacate.)

Congressional sources said that, even without control over the airfields, U.S. personnel in Honduras probably would have monitored flights from the facilities.



Staff map

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

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(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/6/84 PAGE A12

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

*Pilot who cherished liberty
died for beliefs, family says*

The Memphis pilot whose helicopter was shot down in Nicaragua Saturday was "very patriotic, but not a fanatic," and a freedom-loving veteran who believed in helping others fight for liberty, family members said yesterday.

Although he told his family little of his apparently brief involvement in a Mid-South group formed to aid anti-Communist rebels, family members called the affiliation characteristic of James P. 'Jimmy' Powell, 36.

"Jimmy was very patriotic, but he was not a fanatic," said his sister, Rosanne Powell Blair. "He believed other people should be able to fight for their freedom. I think that's why he was down there training those men."

Powell, a disabled Vietnam vet-

This story was written by staff reporter Wayne Risher with reports from United Press International and The Associated Press.

eran, died with off-duty Huntsville police detective Dana Parker Jr., 37, and a Nicaraguan when their helicopter was shot down by Sandinista government forces.

Leaders of the rebel support network in Tennessee and Alabama said the helicopter was on a mission to rescue imperiled "freedom fighters," but the government said the aircraft was attacking a military school.

Powell's mother, Rose Powell, said her son mentioned last month he might be traveling to Nicaragua.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of
or, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/6/84 PAGE A1

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

'First step' taken into

jungle a bloody one

"We're just common
folks. . . the people who finally
took a first step and tried to do
something," says Tommy Posey,
38-year-old father of two, a Deca-
tur, Ala., wholesale produce sup-
plier and gung-ho anti-Communist.

"We've got blood on our hands.
Let's not let it go to waste," says
Don Gilmore, 41, an East Mem-
phis chemical worker who, like
Posey, takes his patriotism seriously.

They call themselves "freedom

*This story was written by staff re-
porters Michael Kelley in Deca-
tur, Ala., and Wayne Risher in
Memphis.*

fighters." Most of them are in
their late 30s, with Vietnam com-
bat experience. Some of them like
Posey have been survivalists,
concerned that the idea they
were fighting in Vietnam is
creeping northward from hot
Central American jungles.

Now two of them — a policeman
who belonged to Posey's Civilian
Military Assistance (CMA) group
in North Alabama and a pilot re-
cruited by Gilmore's Civilian Re-
fugee Military Assistance
(CMRA) group in Memphis — are
dead.

The blood belongs to Vietnam
veteran James P. Powell III, 36, of
Memphis and Dana Herbert Park-
er Jr., 36, a Huntsville police de-
tective killed when Nicaraguan
forces shot down their helicopter
Saturday.

Posey and Gilmore say Powell,
Parker and four other Americans
who were on a mission to aid anti-
government rebels inside Nicara-
gua belong to a growing Mid-
South support network for the
rebels.

Just how many people belong to
CMA and CMRA depends on
whom you ask. Posey said CMA
has 350 to 400 members. Gilmore
said the Memphis group alone
has 300 to 350 members, and that
both groups have as many as 1,000
supporters.

Gilmore said Powell, a commer-
cial pilot who got involved with
CMRA at a session about a month
ago, was one of 25 to 35 Memphis
residents who have traveled to
Nicaragua on similar missions in
the past 18 months.

God, when people are fighting communism and begging for help, that's just like turning your back on a little kid while your eating a hotdog and the kid's dying of starvation."

Gilmore, also a Vietnam-era veteran who later did national guard duty, said the CMRA differs from the CMA in that the CMA focuses only on serving as an auxiliary to the rebel military forces. He said the CMRA added the refugee program out of "humanitarian" concern.

Posey and four other North Alabama veterans formed CMA about a year ago. They went to Central America with guns, engaged in combat that Posey doesn't like to talk about now, and in late March switched to a training and support role. At the request of Nicaraguan rebel leader Adolfo Calero, Posey said.

Posey said Parker and Powell "didn't die in vain. They died because they wanted to prove something to themselves and to other people; that, with a little help and proper technology, that those people can do the job themselves."

Parker was a captain in the First Battalion of the Alabama National Guard Special Forces group.

Another of the anti-Sandinista volunteers, Walter 'Cisco' Blanton, of Sheffield, Ala., also is a captain in the Alabama Special Forces, which trains other units, including Tennessee guardsmen, in defending against guerrilla war tactics.

Maj. John Smith (USA) said what Parker and Blanton did on their own time did not concern the Guard unless there was any violation of a law.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

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(Indicate page, name of
city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/7/84 PAGE A1

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

CIA's role
in mission
questioned

**By MARY DEIBEL
and JAMES W. BROSNAN**

**From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau**

WASHINGTON — Four House Democrats just back from Central America yesterday joined a rising congressional chorus asking why a Memphis civilian and an Alabama National Guardsman were killed flying a helicopter over Nicaragua last weekend.

"The question that occurs to us all is whether the CIA is still involved," said Rep. Leon Panetta (D-Calif.).

"You can't help but smell indirect U.S. involvement," said Kansas Rep. Dan Glickman. He said, however, he had no specifics to back up his suspicions.

In other developments:

- The State Department said the Customs Service is investigating whether the Americans violated U.S. regulations governing arms exports, following reports that they had provided arms and ammunition to the Nicaraguan insurgents. The Justice and State departments also are trying to determine if the men violated laws forbidding military involvement of private citizens in countries with which the United States is not at war.

- Defense Department documents show that a number of U.S. military officers in El Salvador became actively involved during the last year in helping the group of private Americans donate military equipment to the Salvadoran armed forces, The New York Times reported. The involvement included introducing the leader of the private group to the general staff of the Salvadoran army, encouraging the Americans to send equipment, delivering the materiel to the Salvadoran army and acting as a channel between

the Americans and the Salvad-
ans.

• Mississippi Democrat G. V. Montgomery, a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee and a frequent visitor to Central America, said he doubts the CIA was involved in the operation. But Montgomery, who has been labeled "Mr. National Guard" for his support of the group, was critical of the fact that members of the Guard's elite Special Forces unit had participated. "If they want to go do that sort of thing they should quit the Special Forces," he said.

• In Managua, a top Nicaraguan official said his country will lodge a protest with the UN Security Council over the alleged involvement of the Americans in a rebel air attack against the leftist government.

Glickman and Panetta went on the 11-day trip with Reps. Jim Moody of Wisconsin and John Bryant of Texas. Members of the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, which sponsored the trip and similar visits for Republicans and Democrats for the past 12 years, also were along.

The government has denied any CIA connection or other government ties to the group of volunteers that included two more Memphis-area civilians and two other Alabama Guardsmen. According to congressional sources, however, the CIA was aware the group was joining Nicaraguan rebels.

Members of the select intelligence committees of both houses nevertheless have asked for briefings from CIA chief William Casey.

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn.), an ex-officio member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said yesterday he hadn't sought a briefing. He also said he planned to look into the incident after learning from a reporter that Tennesseans were involved.

"I thought they were Alabamians," said Baker.

The two men killed were James P. Powell III of Memphis, a 36-year-old Vietnam veteran who was piloting the helicopter, and Dana H. Parker, also 36, a Huntsville, Ala., police detective and a captain in the Alabama Guard's special forces unit. Powell was involved with the Civilian Refugee Military Assistance (CMRA) group in Memphis and Parker was a member of a Civilian Military Assistance (CMA) group in North Alabama.

Those who returned were Cliff Albright of Memphis, a retired Republic Airline pilot and com-

mander of the Phantom Division, Tennessee Airborne; Louis McKnight, a Memphis flight instructor; and two Alabama National Guardsmen, Capt. Walter 'Cisco' Blanton and Chief Warrant Officer William 'Bill' Courtney.

Referring to Congress' refusal earlier this year to support more covert military aid to the Nicaraguan "contras" in their fight to topple the Marxist government, Panetta said last weekend's incident "raises the specter in my mind that what they (the CIA) can't do directly they're trying to do indirectly."

He and the other House members on the trip said they would be willing to consider forbidding "back door" support for mercenaries or volunteers as well as more upfront assistance. The four said they thought such an amendment could be offered to the catchall spending bill on which Congress will vote before it adjourns next month.

No such proposal is circulating or considered likely, however, according to members of the House leadership, despite House Speaker Thomas P. 'Tip' O'Neill's complaint that the American volunteers "shouldn't have been there." The Massachusetts Democrat also said their presence in Nicaragua should be a campaign issue in the U.S. November general election.

Montgomery said he didn't know if the Armed Services Committee will want to place any limitations on Guardsmen using their off-duty time to fight in foreign conflicts.

Asked if he thought participation by Guardsmen gave weight to Nicaraguan charges of U.S. government involvement in the mission, Montgomery said, "It doesn't help. It doesn't help at all."

The New York Times report said that, according to the Defense Department documents and administration officials, much of the liaison work with the Americans was handled by Maj. Charles A. McAnarey, the chief U.S. logistics officer in El Salvador.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador, Donald R. Hamilton, while confirming that American military officers had assisted the private group, said yesterday that there "was nothing inappropriate or unethical about their conduct."

He added: "The private Americans were doing a friendly act for a friendly government and there's nothing wrong with American officials helping them get in contact with the Salvadoran government. We help all kinds of people make all kinds of contacts."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/7/84 PAGE A11

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

'That feeling' a deadly

one for 'superpatriot'

By WILLIAM C. BAYNE

The former wife of James P. Powell III, the Memphian who was killed Saturday in Nicaragua, said yesterday she "had a feeling he wouldn't come back."

"I don't know what it was about it, but I had that feeling," said Mrs. Gerry Powell.

She said Powell telephoned her the night of Aug. 22 to tell her of his intent to go to Honduras, and called again early the next morning to tell her who to contact if anything happened to him. He left for Honduras later that morning.

"The last thing he said was that he was flying medical supplies and clothing and that he would be back," she said.

She said she Powell were divorced five years ago but had remained close and were attempting a reconciliation at the time he left for Central America.

Like other members of Powell's family, his former wife described him as a superpatriot.

"He had very strong feelings politically," Mrs. Powell said at her West Memphis townhouse apartment. "I didn't know about politics and I wasn't involved in it, but his feelings were very strong. He was very patriotic. He had strong feelings for the United States and for his fellow man."

Powell, 36, was in Vietnam as a gunship pilot for the Americal Division in 1971. He was qualified on the sleek, deadly Cobra gunships and also on the familiar Hueys, the UH1 workhorses of the Vietnam War. He was shot down three times behind enemy lines and was awarded a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart for his injuries.

Mrs. Powell said although press accounts listed him as a disabled veteran, his only disability was a back injury he got in one of his crashes. "He wasn't getting a disability check or anything like that," she said. His mother, Mrs. Rose Powell, said he had had great pain for the back injury and had undergone back surgery at his own expense.

The Powell family moved to Memphis in 1956. He attended public school in the Bartlett area and he graduated from Bartlett High School in 1965, where he played football and acquired a fan's interest in all sports, particularly football, basketball and baseball.

His mother said while he was in college he coached a basketball team for the family's church, Grimes Memorial United Methodist Church.

He attended Memphis State University for three years and the University of Tennessee at Martin for about a year, but lacked several hours needed for graduation. He joined the Army in 1969, became a warrant officer pilot and was trained at the Army's Aviation Center in Fort Rucker, Ala.

When he first returned from Vietnam he began working as a charter helicopter pilot, his former wife said. "We met soon after he returned, but he never seemed to want to talk about the war. I didn't know much about his work. I only knew that he was very busy and worked very hard."

She described him as having a good sense of humor. "He was always smiling," she said.

They were married July 21, 1973.

He worked later for the parks and recreation department in West Memphis, as a line supervisor for Cleo Wrap Corp., and as an interviewer for People Placement, an employment agency. He also flew for a while with the Mississippi Army National Guard in Hueys and Cobras.

In 1976 they had a son, Jimmy. Powell was devoted to his son, she said. "He liked to take him fishing and they went to movies together."

She said he had had a fatalism about his service in Vietnam that was common among many gunship pilots. "He just knew he wouldn't get out of there alive," she said. "I think it did something to those boys over there who would see their friends leave on a mission and just not come back."

Asked if Powell talked about his experiences in Vietnam, his mother said, "That was very difficult for Jimmy to talk to us about. He knew we were proud of him and we were glad he had come home. He said he didn't know how he lived. It was a very shocking experience for him. He said he knew God had a reason for him to come home."

She said Powell was pilot of a helicopter gunship manned by him and a door gunner. "That was very difficult for him to hear the cries of his own men, wanting to be picked up, and he couldn't."

Powell and another man flew a Cessna 206 from the West Memphis airport loaded with 2,400 pounds of medical supplies and clothing, while four other Americans and Mario Calero, U.S. representative of the Nicaraguan rebels who is based in New Orleans, went to New Orleans. From there Powell and another man flew the Cessna to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and the other five flew there by commercial airlines.

Powell and Dana Parker, a Huntsville, Ala., police detective, were killed near the village of Santa Clara, Nicaragua, when the helicopter they were flying in was shot down by Sandinista government forces. Their flight has been described as a "mission of mercy" — a medical evacuation for a downed aircraft involved in a strike against the village.



Jimmy Powell in Vietnam in 1971, Memphis in 1984.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/7/84 PAGE A11

Edition:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Sandinista invitation not
welcomed by Powell family

By **WAYNE RISHER**

The mother of James P. 'Jimmy' Powell III said yesterday the family had no intention of traveling to Nicaragua to retrieve Powell's body from the country whose government Powell worked to topple.

"There's no way I am going or any member of this family is going into a Communist country. Jimmy wouldn't have wanted us to cooperate with a Communist country," declared Rose Powell.

Her comment came after a Nicaraguan government official called the Powells and the family of another American victim and offered them safe passage to identify and retrieve the men's bodies.

Commercial pilot Powell, 36, and Huntsville, Ala., police detective Dana Herbert Parker Jr., also 36, died last Saturday when their helicopter was shot down by Nicaraguan forces.

Both men went to Nicaragua on a mission sponsored by Mid-South groups formed as a support network for rebels who are fighting the Sandinista government.

Mrs. Powell said she was "shocked" Wednesday when a top official of the Sandinista government telephoned her home and offered the family safe passage to claim her son's body.

She said the official was polite and sympathetic, but remained silent when she told him the family wanted the body returned through U.S. government channels.

"I expressed an interest in his body being sent back. He really didn't respond to that." She said she understood the official was Nicaragua's secretary of state.

"It was highly irregular for him to even call us. We've got embassies to handle this."

Mrs. Powell said the family was letting the State Department handle negotiations and was staying in close contact with the office of Rep. Don Sundquist (R-Tenn.). "It's all got to be cleared through them first."

The State Department, meanwhile, has warned Parker's father against accepting a free trip to Nicaragua to identify his son's body.

But Dana Parker Sr. told the Birmingham Post-Herald he's prepared to deal directly with the Nicaraguan government unless "my boy" is brought home quickly.

Parker said a State Department

representative called his home shortly after the Nicaraguans offered to fly him free to their nation and "guarantee my safety" while he identified the body.

"They said the Nicaraguans knew better than this; that this was not the way things were done," Parker said last night from his home in Morristown, Tenn. "They didn't say I would be breaking any laws but they made a pretty strong suggestion that I not go . . . and I guess I have to give them time to try it."

Mrs. Powell said she tried to be polite in her conversation with the Sandinista because "I didn't want to make him mad. This is the country that has our son's body."

Mrs. Powell said she sees propaganda value for the Sandinistas in having the Powell and Parker families visit the Central American nation to identify the bodies.

"I would think it would certainly be a lot of publicity for them."

Joel Wood, press secretary for Sundquist, agreed. "I think in light of the efforts at propaganda that the Nicaraguan government has made in the last 24 to 48 hours, the State Department is doubly sensitive about doing absolutely all it can to expedite the remains back to the country."

"I guess it's not so surprising for the Nicaraguans to try to play off the families against the government, to try to tell the families that the State Department doesn't give a damn," said Wood.

Powell's dental records were sent to Nicaragua from Miami yesterday, said Wood. He said despite the Nicaraguans' "propaganda" effort, the State Department expected no difficulty in securing release of the bodies.

And members of Congress were told that confirmation of Powell's death and the return of his body were "proceeding normally" through diplomatic channels. No timetable was given, however, by State Department spokesmen who said they were relying on cooperation of the Sandinistas.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Powell said the family was making tentative funeral arrangements.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

dic page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/7/84 PAGE A10

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Memphis meeting was starting point for ill-fated flight

By WILLIAM C. BAYNE

The genesis of six Americans' ill-fated trip to Honduras was a meeting Aug. 1 at Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4935.

Mario J. Calero was guest speaker at the meeting, billed as "Truth on Central America" and sponsored by the Civilian Refugee Military Assistance (CRMA) group of Memphis and the Civilian Military Assistance (CMA) group of Decatur, Ala.

Calero is the U.S. representative for the CIA-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which is fighting the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua. Calero is based in New Orleans.

Bill Naylor, a free lance photographer who writes a newsletter for the Phantom Division, Tennessee Airborne, a military historical organization and paramilitary group that aims to maintain the tradition of the airborne, said he attended the meeting for his newsletter, "Wings and Rifles."

He said he was invited to the meeting by members of the CRMA, which he joined.

"Basically it was a humanitarian fund-raising drive to help the Nicaraguan people living in the refugee camps in Honduras," Naylor said.

He said speakers at the meeting

also included a Cuban who was run out of Cuba by the Castro regime; Don Gilmore, head of the CRMA, and Tom Posey, head of the CMA in Alabama. Others attending included Jim Turney, head of the CMA unit in Collier-ville, and Cliff Albright, commander of the Phantom Division, Tennessee Airborne.

"There was no open solicitation for anyone to go and fight or go personally and help," Naylor said. "They were asking for contributions — cash, clothing, boots and shoes."

He said there was no request for food "because food can be bought cheaper there than here," but the needs for medical supplies were emphasized.

About 60 or 70 people attended the meeting, he said.

Albright, one of the six men who went to Honduras, said as far as he was aware, the plan for the trip to Honduras evolved from that meeting.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAWSTP/CLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/7/84 PAGE A1
Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

*Soldier harvest
is plentiful
in fields of
North Alabama*

By MICHAEL KELLEY
Staff Reporter

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. — There was a lot of talk for years here about decorating the entire length of Memorial Parkway with American flags. They finally settled for a monument to Madison County boys who lost their lives fighting American enemies.

Everywhere you look in Huntsville, from the prominent Confederate statue at the front door of the courthouse to Disabled American Veterans Bridge, there are reminders of the military orientation of North Alabama.

Soybeans may be the main crop here, but this soil produces a lot of soldiers too — official ones as well as the freelancers like Huntsville police investigator Dana Parker.

Parker and James Powell III of Memphis were killed Saturday in the crash of their helicopter, shot down near the Honduras-Nicaragua border. Parker was a member of Civilian Military Assistance, a group founded a year ago by Parker, Tommy Posey of nearby Decatur, Ala., and three other Vietnam veterans from this area to fight communism in Central America.

North Alabama has more than its share of potential Dana Parkers. There are 15,000 Vietnam veterans in Madison County alone, said Joe Armstrong, a member of the national Vietnam Veterans of America who split from the local chapter over philosophical differences with other leaders.

Armstrong, who teaches history at the University of Alabama-Huntsville, won five Purple Hearts in Vietnam, but doesn't approve of the activities of Tommy Posey and the Civilian Military Assistance group.

"You're going to find everywhere you go people who want to live in the '60s and '70s, and they can't find anything they can deal with in the real world," Armstrong said. "The only thing they have in common with the people they hang out with is that they all served in Vietnam."

Soldiers of fortune, mercenaries, survivalists and paramilitarists of every stripe exist in North Alabama, but probably not in any greater numbers than anywhere else, say local veterans and gun enthusiasts. What has survived here longer than in other Southern regions is the Ku Klux Klan, which conducted paramilitary training camps for several years here in the '70s and early '80s.

A klan member in Falkville launched his bid for the mayor's office in May by saying the main issue was keeping the town of 1,310 white. But the organization has been keeping a low profile, observers say, since nine members were indicted this spring for allegedly violating the

civil rights of black marchers from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1979. Two klansmen and two marchers were wounded in an exchange of gunfire at the rally.

Klan members say they shut down the training camps under the threat of a lawsuit by the Montgomery Southern Poverty Law Center.

In 1981, an Alabama klan member was arrested in Louisiana as he prepared to

~~board a boat for Dominica.~~ He went to federal prison for violating the Neutrality Act by helping prepare a military expedition from the United States.

That evidently is the basis for the reported FBI investigation of Posey's group, which has been traveling to El Salvador and Honduras on combat and training missions for about a year.

Posey, a flamboyant former Marine corporal, complains that if charges are filed "it will be the first time in history that Americans have been prosecuted for fighting communism" in this country.

Posey claims a membership of 350 to 400, including people who support the organization with money and supplies but don't participate directly, and says the group gets no government aid or support.

In recent interviews he has ducked the issue of combat by members of the group in Central America, saying the organization quit carrying arms in late March and concentrated on helping supply and train rebels fighting the Nicaraguan Sandinista regime.

But in an interview with the Huntsville Times in January, he said he had fired 300 rounds from his M1 rifle at government troops on patrol near the Honduras-Nicaraguan border "in self-defense," and explained the butt of his rifle had been discolored, perhaps, by someone "running into it."

Posey said he had been a survivalist after leaving the National Guard four or five years ago, and decided to thrust himself into Central American politics about a year ago after a Soviet plane shot down Korean Air Lines Flight 007, carrying more than 200 people to their deaths.

A notion gaining steam here since the Civilian Military Assistance activities have been publicized is that this is a hotbed of survivalist and paramilitary activity.

A downtown gun shop operator who would identify himself only as "Johnny" disputed that idea.

Gun sales are good here, he said. "We have shops in Decatur and Florence. For every gun you sell all over North Alabama, you sell two or three here in Huntsville," he said. The shop's stock on display includes Chinese and American semi-automatic rifles designed with one purpose in mind — military combat.

But he said the guns probably wouldn't sell if this weren't the location of the Redstone Arsenal, a military complex here that employs about 10,000 civilians in defense-related research and production, including laser research and other high-technology.

This also is one of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration installations, and Boeing has announced plans to come here because it is running out of available space in Wichita and Seattle.

A Navy recruiter who asked that his name not be used described Madison County as the best recruiting spot in the nation for the military.

"We very seldom run across any negatives as far as the military goes," he said. "We have a lot of retired military people from all branches of the service here."

As for the CMA group, he said, "If these guys feel so strongly about it, I don't see why they don't join the military."

That's because it is "glamorous to be a soldier of fortune," said Armstrong of the VVA. "These guys go to movies and see this kind of thing, and to them it's almost like a foreign legion or something."

"A lot of them grew up on farms. They've been handling guns all their lives. A lot of people think it's fashionable to play military now. A lot of these survivalists go out and use these little guns that shoot paint balls. If they don't get hit with a little paint ball, they've survived."

"I look at him (Parker) as a man who enjoyed playing soldier, enjoyed playing war. He took his vacation time and put into practice what other people play."



The Huntsville Times, via AP

Tommy Posey and son, Tommy Jr., with family's military weapons.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/9/84 PAGE A14

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Neutrality Act questioned

By MARY DEIBEL

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — To hear Tom Posey tell it, "it will be the first time in history that Americans have been prosecuted for fighting communism" if federal charges are filed against him and his paramilitary group.

The law which has Posey so certain is the U.S. Neutrality Act.

The same law, however, has some raising doubts about Posey and his Civilian Military Assistance group and whether both complied by going to Central America and getting involved in its conflicts.

A former U.S. attorney general, for instance, asks whether the federal government won't be guilty of a "double standard" and more if it charges Haitian exiles with violating the neutrality law but doesn't hold Posey's group to account for aiding Nicaraguan rebels.

Rep. Dan Glickman, a Kansas Democrat just back from Nicaragua and El Salvador, wonders if Congress and the Judiciary Committee on which he serves shouldn't look at the law to make sure it forbids adventures by U.S. soldiers of fortune, whether or not they are paid.

Also said to be asking questions is the FBI, although neither it nor the U.S. Department of Justice, which oversees the bureau, will comment officially even on whether an investigation is going on.

Asked about the neutrality statute, however, and the answers are forthcoming. The law is still on the books, still actively enforced and still the subject of two cases in federal court.

One case, in fact, centers on the U.S. role in Nicaragua, where a Memphis civilian and an off-duty Alabama National Guardsman died last weekend while flying a rebel helicopter on a trip that Civilian Military Assistance helped organize.

The court challenge, brought by U.S. Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), asks the Justice Department to investigate whether covert U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels breaches the Neutrality Act's prohibition against Americans getting involved in attempts to overthrow foreign governments with which the United States is not at war.

U.S. Atty. Gen. William French Smith defends his department's stand against an investigation by saying that the Neutrality Act "reaches only unauthorized acts of individuals, not those taken as a part of official policy."

U.S. Dist. Judge Stanley Weigel of California twice in the last 10 months has told Smith to get on with the investigation within 90 days.

When it comes to the second case, the Justice Department has taken the lead in prosecuting 13 Haitians for plotting their government's overthrow.

To former U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, however, "This new Nicaraguan incident simply illustrates the point" he says he and other lawyers involved in the Haitians' defense will make next week in U.S. District Court in New Orleans.

That point, says Clark, is that the Reagan Justice Department has engaged in "discriminatory prosecution" in Neutrality Act cases, depending on whether a foreign power is friendly or not.

According to Clark, "Haitians are rounded up and entrapped by the United States government into planning to invade Haiti when they have no real means to and no intention to, and they're prosecuted for it, while people including U.S. citizens engaged in direct violence against Nicaragua are not only not prosecuted for it; they're aided and abetted in many ways."

Justice Department spokesmen deny any such selective prosecution.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of
or, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/9/84 PAGE A1

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Contras given
\$10 million
in donations

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Nicaraguan rebels have raised more than \$10 million dollars in the last six months from private corporations and individuals in the United States and from foreign governments, including Israel, Argentina, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Taiwan, according to Reagan administration officials and rebel leaders.

Each of the foreign governments has denied any involvement with the rebels, or "contras."

The money has enabled the main rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, to continue its military activities despite reduced support from the Central Intelligence Agency, rebel leaders said.

Nicaraguan rebel leaders said many private American supporters have expressed concern about Soviet and Cuban activities in Central America and have offered money to help offset outside support of the Sandinistas.

Administration officials said the CIA had advised the rebels about their fund-raising efforts but had not solicited funds for them and had not contributed any money itself beyond the amount authorized by Congress.

Last year, Congress limited CIA expenditures for the rebels to \$24 million in 1984 and prohibited any other direct or indirect support when that money ran out. Congress has refused to provide additional money requested by the administration.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence, however, has indicated that it is not satisfied with agency assurances that it has remained within the spending limit and is investigating how the rebels have sustained their operations, lawmakers said.

Committee members said that contributions by private individuals and corporations in the United States may violate the Neutrality Act, which bars private support or participation in military expeditions against foreign

governments that are at peace with the United States. Although relations between Washington and Managua have been strained, the two countries have continued to exchange ambassadors and are currently engaged in negotiations aimed at resolving their differences.

In addition, there is concern in Congress that money provided by other governments could have been drawn from U.S. foreign aid programs.

Administration officials said that Israel and the other nations that have contributed money to the rebels have not diverted American assistance. Rather, they said, the countries have helped the rebels with their own money because they have a common interest in combating communism and, in the case of Israel and Taiwan, hope to expand commercial markets for their products in Latin America.

Outside aid to the rebels became the focus of attention after two private American citizens, Dana H. Parker Jr., a police detective from Huntsville, Ala., and James Powell III, a part-time flying instructor from Memphis, were killed Sept. 1 when their helicopter was shot down in Nicaragua during a rebel air raid on a military training school in Santa Clara, near the Honduran border.

The administration has denied any connection with the air attack or involvement in the participation of the Americans, the first known American casualties in the three-year-old Nicaraguan conflict.

Rebel leaders said that much of the private money raised in the United States has been channeled to the insurgents through the Human Development Foundation Inc., in Miami. The foundation has solicited donations in recent months in newspaper advertisements around the country.

The foundation, according to the rebel leaders, was one of a number of such organizations established to allow individuals and private corporations to make donations to the rebels for refugee assistance. This system, which the leaders said was modeled on CIA money-handling networks, was designed to protect donors from possible violations of the Neutrality Act.

Rebel leaders said contribu-
tions from foreign governments
had been sought since their oper-
ations began in 1981. Before the
United States became involved in
aiding the rebels, Argentina, and
to a lesser extent Venezuela, were
the main contributors, according
to administration officials.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/12/84 PAGE A1

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Rebel aid gains
dedicated push
in area effort

By WILLIAM THOMAS

Despite the deaths of two Southerners and a mounting national furor over U.S. involvement in Nicaragua, a Collierville organization is pushing ahead with its efforts to aid anti-government guerrillas in that strife-torn country.

Jim Turney, head of the Collierville branch of the Civilian Military Assistance group (CMA), disclosed yesterday that 14 boxes of supplies had been collected, packaged and inventoried for shipment from Memphis to a New Orleans warehouse that serves as a distribution point for rebel aid.

Turney, who runs a military surplus store on the Collierville Square, quickly pointed out that the shipment contains no guns, ammunition or other combative equipment. "There are 13 boxes full of medical supplies and one box of green shirts," he said. "Open any box and see for yourself." Although Turney deals in guns, he said, "I would not be involved in supplying any type of weaponry to Nicaragua."

Turney said the Collierville CMA has been rounding up supplies for the Nicaraguan "Contras" for a year. He said the present shipment — mostly medical supplies valued at \$2,700 — was provided largely by three donors: himself, CMA member Anthony Surrat, and a man who wanted to remain anonymous.

Although some of the medical supplies were picked up locally, Turney said he was not at liberty to name the actual sources.

"These items are all strictly legal," he said, "but I don't want to put the sources in jeopardy with any of their co-workers — and that might happen."

Turney made the statement as the inventory was completed in the rear of his store yesterday by CMA members, including Lou McKnight, the pilot who flew the ill-fated party of Southerners to Nicaragua last week. Before that mission ended, two members of the party — Dana Parker of Alabama and James Powell III of Memphis — were killed when their helicopter was shot down near the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

Despite the deaths, McKnight said he would go back to Nicara-

gua "in a New York minute" if he got the chance: "I wouldn't be hesitant about making a trip there or anywhere else."

Ironically, it was McKnight, a free-lance Memphis truck driver and a Vietnam veteran, who taught Powell to fly. "We grew up together in Bartlett and I'd known him all my life," said the 37-year-old former helicopter gunner. "He was not a mercenary. On the contrary, he was the ultimate patriot."

According to McKnight, Powell flew the CMA group's private plane from Memphis' Charles Baker Airport to New Orleans at the outset of the Nicaraguan journey. McKnight then flew the plane from New Orleans to Nicaragua. He denied reports that the plane might have used a government airstrip in Honduras.

"I landed that plane, myself, at Toncontin International Airport in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. "I used civilian charts and that's the only airport I could find. There may be a government airfield around somewhere, but it wasn't on my charts."

McKnight, handsome in his black-billed cap and khaki military shirt, said he went to Nicaragua because he believes the anti-Sandinista rebels are "fighting our fight" against the Communists.

What happened in the jungles of that country, however, came as a complete surprise to the CMA party.

"It was surprising because we weren't supposed to be involved in any military action," said McKnight, who spent his time in Nicaragua working on a generator and installing a siren warning in a field hospital.

"This was in a refugee camp, where there were both civilians and military people," he said. "It was really out in the boonies. There were women who spent all day making tortillas by hand."

They had a primitive hospital equipped with a couple of wooden boards for operating tables. (The CMA is looking for two operating tables to include in its next shipment.) The operating room had only one light. And it flickered."

McKnight said the men in the ill-fated rebel helicopter were practicing steep approaches and takeoffs in the mountainous country.

"The terrain is so steep that the people there think anything less than a 45-degree grade is flat. They had a couple of stretchers tied on either side of the helicopter, a Huey 500, and this changes the way it handles. So they were practicing steep approaches and takeoffs. In a military situation, you've got to do that: You've got to get in and then get the hell out of Dodge.

"I was working about 300 yards away and was not aware when they left on this mission. The chopper was coming and going and so there wasn't anything weird about it. I don't know how far they went when they headed out for the last time because that point isn't on the charts, either. And, since I wasn't there — at the sight of the crash — I have no earthly idea what actually happened. But every Tom, Dick and Harry who ever went bird hunting has been speculating on it. The fact is, only three people know for sure. And they can't tell anybody." In addition to Powell and Parker, a Contra pilot also died in the helicopter crash.

McKnight is certain that the three didn't go out on their mission for the money.

"We paid our own way. I will admit that I did get a little help: I got \$140 for fuel for the airplane. But that was it. Of course, it didn't cost a lot. I ate C-rations and hard beans and rice. I ate so many beans that I got sick of them in the short time I was there."

Although the deaths of the two Americans forced the group to cut

~~short~~ its stay by one day, McKnight believes he saw enough to convince him that the rebels need help.

"Their weapons were in such bad shape some of them wouldn't work. When I was a noncom in the army, if my troops had weapons like that they'd be doing four years of pushups. These guns were total rust. I told 'em how to drain old motor oil, mix it with kerosene and use it for gun oil."

McKnight is a firm believer in the domino theory: If one small country goes to the Communists, the rest will fall like a row of dominoes.

"I consider they're fighting our war," he said, "it's just that we ain't got down there yet. If we don't help them, the next people we're going to be helping is the border patrol along the Mexican-American border."

McKnight said the uproar over the Nicaraguan incident has left the impression that there are a good number of Americans involved there. He said this is not the case.

"Outside of our party, I didn't see one other American in Nicaragua. But I did see an American as soon as we landed in Honduras on the way back. This guy was from the U.S. Embassy and he showed up in about 30 minutes after we arrived. He said since we were civilians he couldn't tell us what to do. But he said in his opinion it would be best if we got out of Dodge.

"We did."



By Richard Gardner

Lou McKnight amid aerial navigation charts

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/12/84 PAGE A12

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

'Contra' aid
checked out
by Congress

By JAMES W. BROSINAN

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate Intelligence Committee said yesterday they were satisfied the CIA had no prior contact with Tennessee and Alabama paramilitary groups and the government did not actively encourage private aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

But another group of congressmen, led by Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Jim Leach (R-Iowa), said laws may have been violated with the help of U.S. officials in El Salvador.

The separate reports showed continued division in Congress — even among Democrats — over whether to make the paramilitary activities a major issue in the debate over Central American policy and particularly aid to those fighting the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

Although the House has refused to appropriate more money for aid to the rebels (known as "contras"), it may come up again if Congress is forced to pass a continuing budget resolution before adjourning in three weeks. Without a second vote, some Democrats fear the administration might be free under a continuing resolution to resume \$24 million in covert aid next year.

The intelligence committee met in secret for nearly two hours with officials of the State and Defense departments and Central Intelligence Agency to review what they knew of a recent mission by Civilian Military Assistance, in which James Powell III of Memphis and Dana Parker of Huntsville, Ala., died in a helicopter crash.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) said CIA officials testified they were aware of Civilian Military Assistance but not of the group's mission. They also said they had no relationship with CMA or any contact before the mission by the three Memphians and three Alabama National Guardsmen, Goldwater said.

Goldwater said questions weren't asked about whether U.S.-built bases in Honduras may have been used by the CMA mission.

The ranking Democrat, Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.), only dissented on one point. He said some committee Democrats, including himself, were concerned that the State Department did not discourage the CMA activity and thus encouraged it.

Kennedy and other members of the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus focused on the alleged failure of U.S. agencies to stop CMA and on actual assistance to the group provided by a U.S. Army liaison officer to the Salvadoran Army. The caucus issued a report analyzing 30 possible violations of U.S. and international law by U.S. actions in Central America. Most of the report was prepared before the Sept. 1 deaths of Powell and Parker.

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THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
D. 9/12/84 PAGE A12
Edition:

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office:

Nicaragua ponders suit to stop aid

By MARY DEIBEL

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Nicaraguan government is considering filing suit in U.S. federal court to stop private parties from helping anti-Sandinista rebels, an attorney for Nicaragua said yesterday.

The court action would be against mercenaries and volunteers who have joined the rebel forces as well as against fund-raising groups in the United States and elsewhere, said Washington lawyer Paul Reichler.

Two Americans were killed recently while helping the rebels. Both were part of a six-man team organized by Civilian Military Assistance, an Alabama-based paramilitary group.

The State Department has acknowledged the administration decided not to thwart private citizens and foreign governments who want to help the rebels after Congress refused to approve more covert aid for them last June.

Representatives of the rebels have estimated they are raising about \$1.5 million a month from sources here and abroad in addition to contributions of military-related and medical supplies.

Reichler declined to say in which court Nicaragua would file suit but said: "I think it's most unwise to be contributing to the so-called 'contras' in the first place, and I think it would be even more unwise now in light of the lawsuit because of the loss of anonymity."

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DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

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city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/13/84 PAGE A6

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Misguided patriotss

TWO MEMBERS of an Alabama-based civilian paramilitary organization called Civilian Military Assistance were killed last week in a military helicopter crash inside Nicaragua.

The two men, Dana Parker Jr. of Huntsville, Ala., and James Powell III of Memphis, had gone to Nicaragua to assist rebels fighting that country's Marxist government. Two other Memphians and two other Alabamians returned unharmed from the mission, later described by one CMA member as a humanitarian effort that had "turned into a real bag of worms."

He's right about that.

Though the motives of the men, a number of whom are members of the Alabama National Guard, appear to be unselfish, questions have been raised about the legality of the operation and about the Reagan administration's role in the affair.

In a private meeting with the Senate Intelligence Committee earlier this week, CIA officials said the agency had no advance knowledge of the mission. But the 135-member Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus, drawn from both houses of Congress, said it had found evidence that the CIA, the FBI and the Defense Department knew as long ago as last spring about the activities of the Alabama group.

Exactly what the Reagan administration knew — and when it knew it — may be difficult to pinpoint. Nonetheless, it is imperative that Congress pursue the matter, for more is at stake than the actions of a handful of well-intentioned, if misguided, patriots.

The Neutrality Act prohibits private support or participation in military expeditions against foreign governments that are at peace with the United States. Though Nicaragua is not on good terms with the United States, the two countries are not at war and the Act must be presumed to apply to Nicaragua.

Sen. Jim Sasser, (D-Tenn.), is concerned that the Reagan administration may have known about CMA's activities and possibly even "tacitly encouraged" them. If true, that would be a violation of the Neutrality Act.

The situation is complicated even more by CMA links with the Alabama National Guard. What rights do private citizens have to enlist in foreign wars in which there is no official U.S. government involvement? What rights do members of or-

ganizations such as the National Guard have to branch out into individual military excursions?

Rep. G. V. 'Sonny' Montgomery, (D-Miss.), an ultra-conservative member of the House Armed Services Committee, is talking about introducing legislation that would prohibit members of the National Guard from participating in covert actions in other countries, whether working for the government or acting on their own.

"The National Guard is no longer just a support for the regular forces, the Guard . . . now gets just as many missions as our active duty units," says Montgomery. "Involving the Guard in covert activities, in effect, puts active U.S. military personnel into the action."

Montgomery makes sense. Because the Guard does provide specialized military training, it is vulnerable to misuse by government agencies and by private citizens who want to strike out on their own. To be effective, the Guard must be above suspicion; the best way to preserve its integrity is to impose stiff penalties on those who would violate its purpose.

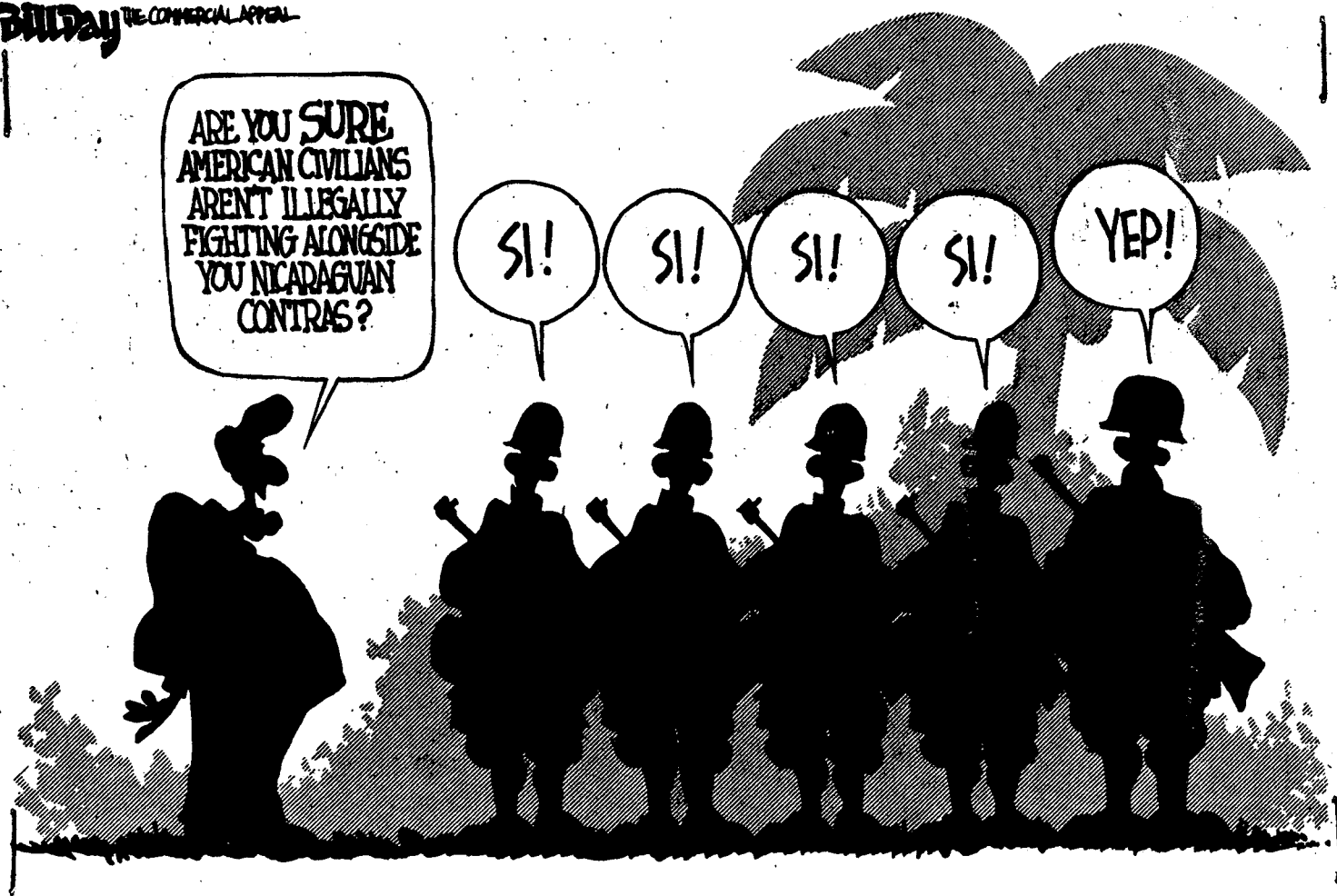
THE Guard, of course, is but a minor issue in the CMA debate now taking place in Congress. The larger issues are the rights of American citizens to fight their own private wars and the Reagan administration's role in encouraging the spread of civilian paramilitary organizations.

Nicaragua is an easy target. It has a Communist-backed government that is hostile to American interests in the region. Those Americans who go there to assist the rebels in the overthrow of the government say they are motivated by patriotism.

What if the same argument were used by Americans who wanted to overthrow the South African government? What if they said they were motivated by patriotism to use violence to end South Africa's policy of apartheid? Could the U.S. government justify looking the other way?

This country spends nearly \$300 billion a year on defense. Hopefully, it has provided us with the best army money can buy. The security that army provides is jeopardized — not enhanced — by the creation of civilian paramilitary organizations that send patriots riding off into the sunset, *a la* John Wayne, with handwritten ~~enemies~~ lists.

Bill Day THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL



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(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
Date: 9/13/84 PAGE A14
Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Congress finds no agencies tied to paramilitary group

By JAMES W. BROSINAN

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House Select Committee on Intelligence joined its Senate counterpart yesterday in concluding that U.S. agencies were not involved in the Civilian Military Assistance paramilitary group or its six-man training mission to aid Nicaraguan rebels.

Tom Posey, head of the Alabama-based CMA, wrote the Central Intelligence Agency in November offering assistance, but his letter was turned over to the Justice Department, the House and Senate committees were told. Officials also told the congressmen that an agent from the Federal Bureau of Investigation was then dispatched to warn Posey about possible violations of the Neutrality Act which bars Americans from trying to overthrow governments with which the U.S. is not at war.

Posey yesterday confirmed writing to the CIA last year and being visited last April by an FBI agent who questioned him for about three hours about the group's activities.

"I wrote a letter last November. I said we were wanting to provide equipment basically to fight the Communists in Central America. But I never did get an answer. I figured they just thought I was a crackpot. I didn't think nothing of it, but we went ahead."

He said the letter, which came a couple of months before CMA members' first trip to Honduras, asked "information as to how to do it."

In other developments yesterday:

- Delays continued on a positive identification that would lead to a return to the U.S. of the bodies of James Powell III of Memphis and Dana Parker of Huntsville, Ala., the two CMA members killed in a helicopter crash Sept. 1 near the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. Early yesterday, the State Department told Powell's family that fingerprints would be required in addition to dental records already given to the Nicaraguan government. It could take several days for the fingerprints to be obtained from an Army personnel center in St. Louis, said

Joel Wood, press secretary to Rep. Don Sundquist (R-Tenn.).

State Department spokesman John Hughes said "a little progress had been made" despite "procedural obstacles," but spokesmen for the Nicaraguan government insisted there were no such obstacles and that they did not ask for fingerprints. "All the information has been given on Powell and they're now working to identify the body," said Paul Reichler, a U.S. attorney representing Nicaragua. He said the dental records on Parker have not arrived.

- Rep. G. V. 'Sonny' Montgomery (D-Miss.) said he plans to introduce a bill today that would bar National Guardsmen and reservists from participating in private military missions outside the United States. Even when on non-active status, guardsmen could not participate in "soldier-of-fortune" missions without authorization from their commanding officer under the bill.

- Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, yesterday repeated administration claims that six Cuban advisers were killed in the air raid. But Nicaragua attorney Reichler called the claims "a complete lie." Nicaragua has said three young girls and a woman were killed in the air raid.

The House and Senate intelligence committees were told yesterday that despite some reports in which the Nicaraguan guerrillas claimed to have received \$10 million in private contributions, a more accurate estimate would be \$1 million. The government officials briefing the committees said they did not know the sources of the funds.

The committees also were told that CIA operatives with the rebels left their encampment when the CMA mission arrived in late August.

The letter to the CIA came as Posey was organizing CMA, the committees were told. According to sources, Posey complained in the letter about not being able to contact the guerrillas in Honduras. Posey subsequently took small amounts of ammunition and supplies to the Contras.

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DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

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THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/14/84 PAGE A15

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Nicaraguan official warns against private aid to rebels

By JAMES W. BROSNAN

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Nicaraguans today celebrate the overthrow of William Walker, a Tennessee-born adventurer who took control of the country in 1855 and held it for two years.

And an embassy official here contends they will regard the latest action by six Tennessee and Alabama volunteers in Nicaragua as another example of illegal American intervention, this time government sanctioned.

The Nicaraguan government will view any type of aid from private Americans, including money, medical supplies, clothing and training that goes to the Nicaraguan rebels or "contras" as illegal, said Francisco Campbell, councillor for political affairs at the embassy.

But State Department spokesman John Hughes said the United States will not discourage the Mid-South-based Civilian Military Assistance or other organizations from providing aid to the rebels that is "legal." But neither the State Department nor the Justice Department, which is investigating CMA, has yet defined what aid is legal under the Neutrality Act and international law.

Leaders of CMA have said they are preparing new shipments of largely medical supplies and clothing for the rebels, despite the Sept. 1 deaths of James Powell III of Memphis and Dana Parker of Huntsville, Ala., when their helicopter was shot down inside Nicaraguan territory.

Campbell said the United States should stop aid from such groups to the rebels and he rejected the conclusions of the House and Senate Intelligence Committees that CMA did not receive U.S. help.

"That defies logic. If you check this out very clearly you will see that Mr. (Tom) Posey and his group were clear in stating what their intentions were. They wanted to link up with the terrorist counterrevolutionary forces to try to help in the overthrow of a government with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations. In spite of these openly de-

clared intentions, agencies of the U.S. government gave assistance to these individuals," said Campbell.

He was referring to letters Posey, a Decatur, Ala., grocer who organized CMA, sent to the CIA and contacts he made with U.S. Embassy personnel in El Salvador and Honduras.

Campbell also said Nicaraguans do not understand the distinctions being made because the three Alabama National Guardsmen on the mission were not on active duty.

"These are, in fact, North Americans trained by the military forces of this country," he said.

Even conceding the possibility that some individuals might volunteer to fight the Sandinista government on their own, Campbell blamed "the militarist tone" of the Reagan administration for "stimulating that type of behavior."

No progress was reported by late yesterday afternoon in the process of identifying Powell and Parker from the three bodies found at the scene, two of which were badly burned.

The death of Parker — who was a Huntsville police officer — has prompted that city's police chief, Sal Vizzini, to order an in-house review of the way his officers have spent their leaves since he became police chief in 1980.

Vizzini said he ordered the review Wednesday to learn whether other officers took time off, like Parker, to train "freedom fighters" in Central America. Parker was on a two-week leave of absence set to expire Sept. 4 when he was killed.

Vizzini declined to say whether disciplinary action would be taken if he discovered other officers had joined similar paramilitary maneuvers.

In a related development, U.S. Rep. G. V. Montgomery (D-Miss.) introduced legislation yesterday that would bar members of the National Guard and reserves from participating in paramilitary ventures in other nations. Parker was a member of the Alabama National Guard.

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DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

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(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/18/84 PAGE A1

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

No body
upsetting
to family

-2-

By **WAYNE RISHER**

Two weeks after learning of James P. Powell III's death in Nicaragua, his family is upset about the delay in returning his body and lack of information from U.S. officials.

Relatives of the 36-year-old pilot said yesterday they were tired of waiting for officials in Managua, Nicaragua, to positively identify Powell's body and return it to Memphis for burial.

"So much of this is just so downright puzzling to me," said his mother, Rose Powell. "We don't want to harass anybody. We just don't know where to turn."

His sister, Rosanne Powell Blair, said, "It's very frustrating. It's not behind the families until we know when they're going to release the bodies. We're getting weary. It would be nice to get an identification on the body. We'd love to get him home."

Powell and Dana H. Parker Jr., 36, of Huntsville, Ala., died Sept. 1 when the helicopter in which they were riding was shot down. The crash came after the helicopter flew near an attack on a military school by rebel forces who are trying to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government. Friends of Powell say he and other Americans were on a rescue mission.

Family members say they think the Sandinistas are responsible for the delay but they also are angry at State Department officials for not keeping them posted on identification efforts.

Meanwhile, there was disagreement between U.S. and Nicaraguan officials about the adequacy of records supplied for identification. A Nicaraguan Embassy spokesman said the delay involved fingerprint records, but a State Department spokesman said the Nicaraguans have received sufficient records.

Nicaraguan officials first called the families directly and offered

them safe passage to Central America to identify and retrieve the bodies. The families opted to let the U.S. government make the arrangements.

"We're still at square one. We have not even received any sort of positive identification of the body," said Mrs. Blair. "We don't hear anything, and that concerns us."

State Department spokesman Richard Weeks expressed sympathy for the families of Powell and Parker but blamed the delay on the Sandinistas.

"We have encountered certain obstacles in dealing with the Nicaraguan government," he said.

He said part of the delay was that Powell's family had not shipped fingerprint records routinely used when American citizens are identified overseas.

However, Mrs. Blair said State Department officials did not inform the family of the need for fingerprints until last Wednesday, about a week after the family sent dental and X-ray records to Managua.

Told of Mrs. Blair's statement, Weeks conceded officials may have initially neglected to tell the family about the need for fingerprint records. However, he said those records are not considered essential for identification.

Weeks also confirmed an incomplete set of records had been received in Managua on one of the men, who went to Honduras in August as part of a six-man force representing a paramilitary group aiding Nicaraguan rebels.

Mrs. Powell said she talked to Parker's father, Dana H. Parker of Morristown, Tenn., on Sunday and was told Parker's dental and X-ray records never made it to Nicaragua.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, Sarali Porter, said she knew nothing about the receipt of incomplete records on Parker.

"The last thing we knew about it was the dental records and X-rays they brought to Nicaragua were not enough to identify the bodies. They were asking for some fingerprints," she said.

According to Mrs. Blair, the family last week wired money to Nicaragua to pay for the return of Powell's body to Memphis.

In addition to the mix-up over the need for fingerprint records,

Mrs. Powell said, State ~~Department~~ officials have left the family uninformed.

Mrs. Blair said although the department was asked by Rep. Don Sundquist's office to give the family daily reports, the family has had to rely on Sundquist's office for its information.

Weeks said the lack of information probably was due to lack of progress.

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THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/19/84 PAGEA14

Edition:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

Title:

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Classification:

Submitting Office:

Sundquist staff sets

prints' flight

By **JAMES W. BROSINAN**

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Officials in the office of Rep. Don Sundquist (R-Tenn.) were arranging yesterday to have the fingerprints of James Powell III flown to Nicaragua today or tomorrow.

Their efforts came amid rising concerns that a combination of Nicaraguan politicking and bureaucratic fumbling are delaying the return of the bodies of Powell and Dana Parker of Huntsville, Ala., to the United States.

Meanwhile, Powell's family in Memphis sent telegrams to President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, Gov. Lamar Alexander and Sens. Howard Baker and Jim Sasser (both R-Tenn.) urging their help to retrieve the bodies that have remained officially unidentified since the two Americans were shot down in a helicopter over Nicaraguan territory while helping Nicaraguan rebels.

Joel Wood, Sundquist's press secretary, said the representative's office stepped in to help with relaying the fingerprints to prevent "another fiasco" like the one which saw a delay in the arrival of Parker's dental records. Those records did not arrive at the American Embassy in Nicaragua until yesterday, after more than a week in transit.

The fingerprints were to be flown by Federal Express from an Army Personnel Center in St. Louis to Miami and then by diplomatic courier to Managua, Nicaragua.

But while some concerns about the bureaucratic shortcomings were alleviated yesterday, Wood said they have been replaced by fears that Nicaragua is deliberately stalling the identification pro-

cess for propaganda value. He was reacting to a statement attributed to Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan chief of state, at a press conference Monday in Managua.

"Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has contacted the families. All indications are that the U.S. government has pressured them not to show any interest in the return of the bodies. The U.S. government has made no request and has simply set aside the wishes of the family," said Ortega, according to a transcript of the press conference relayed to Wood by the State Department.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan government could not be reached last night for comment.

Earlier, Nicaraguan Embassy spokesman Sarali Porta said, "I think records of both the people have been turned over. We are very hopeful the identification process will be completed soon and bodies removed to the U.S."

But she was unable to supply a definite timetable.

Wood said Ortega's statement is "confirmation of our fears that the Nicaraguans are playing politics with it."

But Wood also said he told the State Department that he may accept the Nicaraguan's invitation to go to Managua as an emissary of the family if politics continues to interfere with the turnover of the bodies to the State Department and the Powell family makes that request.

State Department officials have been unable to explain why it has taken more than a week for some of the personal records to arrive at the U.S. Embassy and why the Powells were not asked to supply the fingerprints until Sept. 12, nearly a week after it was known that Powell had been shot down.

Yesterday, members of Powell's family said they were upset about the delay in returning his body and lack of information from U.S. officials.

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DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

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(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/20/84 PAGE A13

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Release
of bodies
promised

By JAMES W. BROSINAN

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The bodies of two Americans shot down over Nicaragua have been positively identified and should be turned over to U.S. officials in 24 to 48 hours, spokesmen for the Nicaraguan government said yesterday.

James Powell III of Memphis and Dana Parker of Huntsville, Ala., were identified from dental and other medical records, some of which only arrived in Managua Monday, said Nicaraguan Embassy spokesman Sarali Porta.

Powell and Parker, both 36, died Sept. 1 after their helicopter was shot down near Santa Clara, Nicaragua. The body of a Nicaraguan rebel also was recovered from the crash site. The Sandinista government charged they were participating in a rebel air raid, but four other American volunteers from the Alabama-based Civilian Military Assistance group said they were on a rescue mission.

In recent days Powell's family in Memphis expressed anger at both the State Department and the Nicaraguan government for the delays.

Nicaraguan officials yesterday blamed the delays on the State Department and said the family would have received quicker action had it visited Nicaragua in person. That was discouraged by the State Department, which suspected the Sandinistas would try to use a visit by the family for political value.

Ms. Porta said the U.S. embassy in Managua did not send a note to her government until Sept. 6, three days after the Nicaraguans had announced the two men were Americans.

Powell's dental records arrived Sept. 11 and the Nicaraguans then requested his fingerprints, she said. The fingerprints were due to arrive last night after the office of Rep. Don Sundquist (R-Tenn.) arranged to have them flown to Managua. Parker's dental records did not arrive until Monday.

"The mistake they made was to send the records by mail. Service is very slow to Nicaragua," said Ms. Porta.

Francisco Campbell, in charge of political affairs at the Nicaraguan Embassy, said the process was not deliberately delayed.

"We believe it would be very wrong to try to exploit a pair of innocent families," said Campbell.

Joel Wood, Sundquist's press secretary, was called by the Nicaraguans early yesterday, but by late afternoon the State Department had not been officially informed about the identification.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

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(Indicate page, name of
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**THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,**

Date: 9/26/84 PAGE A14

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Bodies of paramilitarists shipped from Nicaragua

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The bodies of two Mid-Southerners killed when the helicopter they were flying for Nicaraguan rebels was shot down in a Sept. 1 air raid will be returned to the United States today, area congressional offices have been told.

The State Department notified Rep. Don Sundquist (R-Tenn.) yesterday that the bodies of James P. Powell III of Memphis and Dana Parker Jr. of Huntsville, Ala., will arrive at 1:30 p.m. (EDT) at Miami International Airport aboard a commercial AeroNica flight.

The Nicaraguan Embassy confirmed the flight plan.

Arrangements for taking the

bodies of Powell and Parker from Miami to Memphis and Huntsville, respectively, had not been completed last night, according to Sundquist spokesman Joel Wood.

Powell was a private pilot who flew helicopters in Vietnam, and Parker, another Vietnam veteran, was a Huntsville police detective who also served in the elite special forces unit of the Alabama National Guard.

Both men, who were 37 years old, were part of a six-man team organized and sent to join the Nicaraguan guerrillas by Civilian Military Assistance. CMA, a year-old paramilitary group, claims as many as 1,000 members in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, where it is based.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-10-2007 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/CLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Date: 9/30/84 PAGE A1

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 2-43

Submitting Office:

Passions were not

camouflaged

By WILLIAM THOMAS

Staff Reporter

LAS VEGAS — She wore a T-shirt that said "Happiness is a warm machine gun."

He sported a bumper sticker that said "I'd rather be killing Communists in Central America."

They met at the Soldier of Fortune convention last week, and before you could say "George Patton is my kind of general," they fell in love not with each other but with the romantic notion war is bliss and battle produces the ultimate buzz.

The Soldier of Fortune affair lasted only four days but it contained just about everything war lovers could ask of such a convention — uniforms, weapons, airplanes, excitement, noise, heroics, a taste of danger, and even a few field casualties.

On hand were some 500 military-minded men — and a few dozen women — clad in camouflage outfits of every imaginable cut and style. One woman wore a camouflage bikini, another a camouflage evening gown. A man passed out camouflage cookies — "the covert munchie," he called it — with directions for eating them on your next ambush.

Before the convention ended one "soldier" plunged into a hotel swimming pool fully dressed in his camo pants and shirt. Another, Fritz Borchardt, a mountain climber from Boulder, Colo., stepped off the top of the 14-story Sahara addition and rappelled down the face of the building while somebody fired blanks at him and his partner. A little later a Los Angeles couple — he a macho-looking deputy sheriff with a Burt Reynolds mustache, she a glamorous blond bank manager — were married in camouflage wedding clothes.

Brandishing enough weapons to start a small war of their own, the conventioners swarmed into one of the strangest armed combat zones in America — one-armed Las Vegas — a city that assumes everyone starts out as a soldier of fortune and ends up as a veteran of misfortune, a terrible wound in the pocket.

At first glance Las Vegas looked like an improbable place for these hyperactive adventurers to go on maneuvers. Although one of the casinos offered a helicopter as a gambling prize, this 24-hour town seemed an unlikely spot to play war games and practice survival skills based on something other than the science of chance.

What's more, the soldier-of-fortune uniform clashed with the surroundings. For anyone who wears camouflage into a swanky hotel on the Las Vegas strip does not fade naturally into the background. On the contrary, the uniform is so conspicuous in this go-for-broke city that a man in a camouflage suit sticks out like a member of the Hells Angels motorcycle gang auditioning for the Mormon Tabernacle choir.

But Las Vegas will fool you in more ways than one. Surrounded by hard-scrabble desert and the rugged Spring Mountains, it's an ideal base from

which to go forth to shoot guns across wide open spaces, to climb sheer canyon walls, to run endurance courses in 112-degree heat, and to parachute onto a flat, dry lake bed only a few minutes from the city lights.

At night the conventiongoers could return to one of the town's plushest hotels where some played shoot-'em-up games with guns that fired blobs of paint instead of bullets. A few held close-order drill in the halls, much to the dismay of would-be sleepers. But most gathered around the pool to watch the hand-to-hand combat: two men jabbing and slashing at one another with padded pugil sticks until the loser was knocked into the water.

Self-punishing as this might sound, these are the kinds of things most Walter Mittys with olive drab dreams do when they go to a SOF convention. Al-

though they like to boast SOF forces ran up the biggest bar bill in the annals of Las Vegas — and some did, indeed, drink an astounding quantity of booze from cups resembling human skulls — most came here in search of something besides barroom war stories.

"I wanted to find out if I could still do it," said John Cramer, 42, former paratrooper and an Illinois coal miner who has black lung disease. "This is a hell of a challenge for a man of my age and condition," he said, as he lay gasping for breath halfway around a desert obstacle course that almost beat him.

"I wanted to know what I could and couldn't do," said Cramer, who regrets missing the Vietnam War. "Coal miners are like paratroopers, they don't give a damn for nothin'. They like challenges."

It was a typical attitude. Day after day hundreds of self-styled commandos in search of their personal-best limits headed for the desert where they tested themselves against physical challenges that gave the convention the air of a basic training camp in full swing.

The question is: Who were these people who came to this high-rollers' town and then spent most of their time reinventing military experiences and studying the latest developments in tactics, weaponry and guerrilla warfare? Who were they and what were they about?

Generally they had short hair, were at least 35 years old, leaned to the political right, believed in Ronald Reagan, hated Communists, and looked as if they would fight anybody who tried to take their guns away. Before it was over they also proved they knew the words to "God Bless America" and could sing it with fervor.

But their individual identities were something else:

"Take the camouflage off any one of these guys and he's your next-door neighbor," said Bobby Reed, 34, a highway patrolman from Walls, Miss. Reed teaches rookie highway patrolmen to shoot combat-style and comes to SOF conventions to compete in the three-gun matches. He also believes the Soldier of Fortune people are the salt of the land:

"I bet you a dollar, if it came down to it, one of these guys here would be the first to stop on the side of the street and help you. Or if you ran out in the yard screaming he'd be the first one there. These people who stand in the window and won't get involved — nope, you're talking about a different breed. The soldier-of-fortune guys believe in the good old American way: help your fellow man. Look out for each other."

Although many might disagree that the fans of war are just average, everyday Americans, it is true the annual get-together attracts a surprisingly wide range of the populace. More surprising, perhaps, is the fact a number of the most enthusiastic participants come from Memphis and the Mid-South. And they play key roles in this national paramilitary event.

They are people like Ronald Zellner, a Memphis postman; Linda England, a flight dispatcher for Federal Express; David Watson, an alcohol and tobacco tax agent; Steve Pyne, an accountant; Clifton Albright, a retired airlines pilot; Mike Donnally, a security officer; Sam Whitmore, a tile setter; Lou McKnight, a truck driver; Mr. and Mrs. Jim Turney, operators of an army surplus store in Collierville, and John Shaw, who started out in Memphis real estate but is now perhaps the most gifted combat shooter in the United States.

The convention, put on by Soldier of Fortune Magazine of Boulder, Colo., attracted equally ordinary and extraordinary participants from other parts of the country. For example:

There was a gynecologist from San Francisco wearing a T-shirt that said "Nuke Jane Fonda." "I'm a frustrated soldier," admitted Dr. Forrest Smith, a major in the reserves who would like to see some kind of military action. "If I thought I could make any money at it, I'd go into the military full-time as a surgeon. I love it."

There was a truck driver from Omaha, Neb., who helped set up the SOF's 3½-mile-long desert obstacle course. "I was in Vietnam in 1964-65," said Dennis McCumber, who got drafted when he ran out of money in college. "I didn't see any combat, but I was on several patrols. I enjoyed Vietnam. I really did. I thought it was nice. Now I'm a member of the over-the-hill gang."

There was Melissa Rose, 24, a petite, 98-pound woman from Provo, Utah, who works in a plant making integrated circuits and is expecting her first child. She came with her husband, a gunsmith, to take part in the shooting competition. "We've got a new shotgun and this is my first big shooting match," she said excitedly. "Here we are in Las Vegas and all we do is eat and shoot, eat and shoot, eat and shoot."

There was Beverly Welbourne from Springfield, Ohio, who came to strap on a parachute and jump out of a C47 because she believed it must be one of life's biggest thrills.

There was Don Sandberg, 30, a target manufacturer from Detroit, who'd come to uphold his family's military tradition: "My great-grandfather was a samurai. My father was in Vietnam for eight tours. I have a younger brother who's a fighter pilot and an older brother who put five years in the Army. I can out-shoot all of them. But they're always telling me I ought to go shoot against some ~~real~~ guys. Well, these are real guys out there."

There was an automobile mechanic from New York — one of the very few blacks at the convention — who came down the side of a sheer cliff on a rope and said he was purely an adventurer.

There was a West Coast building inspector who is a member of an American military reserve unit that has observers in El Salvador. "I want my share of the action," he said as he took his turn rappelling down a cliff. "I'm a permanent volunteer for anything that's going on in Central America. I feel like this is good preparation."

The remark raises the most serious question of all surrounding the SOF convention: How many came to Las Vegas to train as working soldiers of fortune and how many came simply because they thought it would be another kind of lark?

The question has taken on significance since two Mid-South civilians — James Powell of Memphis and Dana Parker of Huntsville, Ala. — were killed in action in Nicaragua Sept. 1. Early speculation was that the two were mercenaries helping rebel forces oppose Sandinista government troops who are backed by the Communists.

At least three people who were involved in the ill-fated Nicaraguan mission attended the Soldier of Fortune convention. All three said Powell and Parker were not mercenaries but patriots who paid their own way to the Central American trouble zone and gave their lives for freedom.

The three include two Memphians, Clifton Albright, a retired Army colonel and the leader of the mission, and Lou McKnight, the pilot who flew the party's small plane to a Honduras airfield near the Nicaraguan border. McKnight and Powell were to have shared a room at the SOF convention. The third man was Tom Posey, a Huntsville produce dealer who organized the Civilian Military Assistance group to collect supplies for the Nicaraguan rebels.

Although these men have been to Central America to support anti-Communist freedom fighters, they are not typical SOF conventioners. True soldiers of fortune, it turns out, are few

and hard to find and even hard to interview.

"Real mercenaries? I doubt if there are more than a handful at the convention," said Sam Whitmore, a Memphian who went to Las Vegas to help teach a course in parachute jumping.

"You can hire a gun for \$50 a week anywhere in the world," he said. "Think how many people the Army has trained to use weapons. People who want to do that stuff are just barking at the tree. They're not going to get hired. They want adventure. But most of them will go home from this convention and figure they got their adventure in this one weekend."

Certainly there was no doubt most would-be soldiers of fortune not only came here looking for adventure, they were prepared to pay for their thrills.

For example, almost 100 people signed up for a chance to take a ride in a "fast attack vehicle" with two M60 machine guns mounted on swivels front and back. For \$75, they were told, they could ride across the desert with guns blazing as they "burned a belt" through the machine gun.

It promised to be great fun until the federal government's Bureau of Land Management heard about it and refused to allow the disappointed conventioners to shoot up the desert. The bureau looks after 62,000 acres of land, including Red Rock Canyon, where the rappellers grumbled about not being able to practice climbing up and down rocks with rifles slung over their shoulders.

The Nordac Manufacturing Corp., which produces the fast attack vehicle known as Warrior, was apparently as disappointed as the would-be machine gunners at having to cancel the ride and-shoot offer. "We brought 20,000 rounds of ammunition out here and we didn't want to take any back," said a representative of the company that sells the vehicle for military uses.

"We don't have any civilian market for this vehicle," said Mike Smith, company spokesman. "An ordinary private citizen couldn't buy it."

Actually many of the items in the SOF convention's weapons show could not have been sold to the general public. Machine guns, silencers and gadgets to make semiautomatic weapons fully automatic were displayed by a number of dealers even though ownership of such devices is prohibited.

Although nobody grumbled because they couldn't buy a silencer for a machine gun, several war buffs did complain about not being able to ride and shoot in the Nordac attack vehicle.

But instead of racing across the desert with conventioners at the guns, the company was forced to settle for demonstrating the lethal-looking machine at the SOF shooting range. A na-

sional guardsman from Detroit was picked to fire the machine gun he called "a sweetheart." Afterward a foreign-sounding man who said he was a weapons buyer for Peru, walked around the vehicle as if he was shopping for a new car. Although he didn't kick the tires, he said, "I might take one of these. It would be good for killing Communists."

Although the remark would have brought cheers from the SOF crowd on the firing range, the best shooters were more interested in hitting targets than people.

"I don't get into killing people, that's not me," said Memphis' John Shaw, 31, who won the Soldier of Fortune combat shooting match and collected more than \$15,000 in cash and prizes. (To win, Shaw out-shot more than 160 competitors with rifle, shotgun and pistol.) "I do this strictly as a sport," he said. "But it's becoming such a big business that I'm looking for a manager. So far this year I've won \$28,000 in prize money. I've also written two books and I'm teaching combat shooting at my school in Hollywood, Miss."

Shaw, who says some of the top guns in the country show up at the Soldier of Fortune convention, has taught shooting here and in other parts of the world. "I've been to Ecuador and Paris and I'm probably going to Israel. What they do with the training is their business. But I wouldn't go to El Salvador or Nicaragua. I'm enjoying life too much here."

Shaw was not the only Memphian to knock down more than his share of steel targets shaped like human silhouettes. Dave Watson, federal alcohol and tobacco tax agent, turned in the best score among police shooters. But, like Shaw, Watson said the political aspects of the SOF convention are of no interest to him.

"I been to Vietnam and it's nice to reminisce and all that, but this here gets down to a pure shooting match and that's all I'm here for," he said. "As far as mercenaries are concerned, — there aren't that many who are good shots. They don't have the time or the

inclination for it. But they know how to get by without it. There are a few real soldiers of fortune around — they aren't outstanding shots — but they've got other skills."

If one could take the convention program seriously, those skills include an understanding of light machine guns, Soviet sniping techniques, police entry procedures, the ways of Soviet Special Forces, bounty hunting, firefight training and a knowledge of the politics of Afghanistan, Beirut and Central America.

Robert K. Brown, retired Army colonel and editor-publisher of Soldier of Fortune Magazine, the rallying point not just for this convention but for a considerable amount of aid being funneled to freedom fighters, directed the seminar on South America. He also vowed to go on collecting nonlethal military gear for Nicaraguan rebels despite the fact U.S. government aid was recently cut off.

Although the deaths of Powell and Parker touched off a major controversy over U.S. involvement in Nicaragua, Brown said the incident had not affected his push for donations of materials from private citizens. "If the government is watching us, let 'em watch," said Brown, who once told an interviewer he went to Central America by his own authority, not the government's.

Brown, 52, a retired Special Forces officer, used the seminar as an occasion to introduce Alabama's Tom Posey and applaud his Civilian Military Assistance group that sponsored the ill-fated trip to the Honduras-Nicaraguan border where the two Mid-Southerners were killed. Brown said Soldier of Fortune had no connection with that trip, but indicated he wished it had.

While many Americans were disturbed by the news of U.S. involvement in Nicaragua, Brown was angry at the federal government for cutting off aid to rebels trying to overthrow the Sandinista forces. In an interview with The Commercial Appeal, Brown he said he felt the government ought to employ men from the private sector — presumably soldier-of-fortune types — who have special skills for fighting a guerilla-type war.

"These are ex-combat guys who have been in Vietnam," said Brown, who sends his own Soldier of Fortune staff to various trouble spots outside the United States to engage in what he calls "action journalism." Invariably they get themselves photographed in camouflage outfits while working hand-in-hand with freedom fighters in one country or another.

Although it is never any secret which side Brown is on, what is not so clear is how large a role he plays in the struggles in Central America. Some believe Brown is the major recruiter of civilian advisers for El Salvador and Nicaragua. He advertises the fact he has helped collect 20 tons of material for the fight against communism in those two countries. During the convention he also proved he has friends in high places among the freedom fighters.

One of the directors of the FDN in Nicaragua, Edgar Chamorro, was a featured speaker at the SOF convention. He made a plea for help in the form of donations of supplies. Afterward a Soldier of Fortune staff member led a reporter to a big pile of field equipment — everything but guns and ammunition — contributed by convention-goers. Brown, who has a Nicaraguan contact on retainer, said he would have no difficulty delivering the gear to the rebels.

While Brown was clearly the star of the convention, Memphian Albright was the leading figure during the most dramatic event of the week, a mass parachute drop onto the hard-baked surface of Jean Lake, 30 miles out in the desert. For \$160 conventioners were offered a chance to attend a one-day jump school and then leap out the door of a C47 and, it was hoped, float to earth under the olive-green canopy of a military-style parachute.

Albright, a retired Republic Airlines pilot, brought more than a dozen members of the Memphis-based Phantom Division to Las Vegas to help conduct the school and run the jump. The Phantom Division is primarily a military historical organization composed mainly of airborne veterans who make occasional jumps and conduct short courses for civilians who want to give parachuting a whirl.

The division was founded by people like Memphians Zellner the postman, and Whitmore the tile setter. Both are highly capable veterans who have few illusions about what's really going on in their paramilitary organization.

"We're having fun," said Whitmore, 35, who is dressed in fatigues for the jump. "That's the real object of all this. A lot of us have strong feelings about what ought to be done in Central America. But those are individual opinions. As an organization we're here just to show people how to jump out of airplanes."

Zellner, 35, who was wounded in Vietnam, agrees most people come to such a convention looking for high adventure, and wondering about themselves.

"Potentially, soldiers of fortune are walking all over the place. But I'd say there are few who have the desire, the guts, to carry it out. Most people say they'd go (to Central America) in a minute if they had government backing; if they could do it legally. But few would lay down their jobs and put out their own money to buy equipment, find transportation and go down there and offer their services. Talk's cheap."

★ ★ ★

Under Albright's leadership the Memphians set up the jump school in a parking lot behind the Sahara Hotel. They brought in a doorway that looked just like the door of a C47. Then they showed first-time jumpers how to go out the door and what to do on the way down.

About 50 people made a mass parachute jump, military style. It was going to be authentic but it wasn't going to be easy. The sun had baked the drop zone — a dry lake bed out past Pop's Casino — until it was as hard as tabletop. Mike Donnelly said it was like landing in a parking lot. In the first drop, a staff jump for seasoned jumpers, there were three injuries. Steve Pyne, who works for a Memphis sporting goods store, came down the hardest and went to the hospital with an ailing back.

It had been pretty dramatic. After he was in the air Pyne looked up to check his chute and discovered holes in the canopy big enough to walk through. He went by the book. He cut the first chute away and pulled his reserve. It began to oscillate and he hit the ground like a sack. He lay there until they got him on a stretcher and took him away in a van.

Most of the first jumpers were Inck-
ler. Especially Terry Snyder, a supervisor in an automobile foundry in Cleveland, Ohio. Snyder figured it was adventure time. "I said, hell, if I get much older these bones are going to be too brittle. So I decided to do it. Hey, it's my 51st birthday."

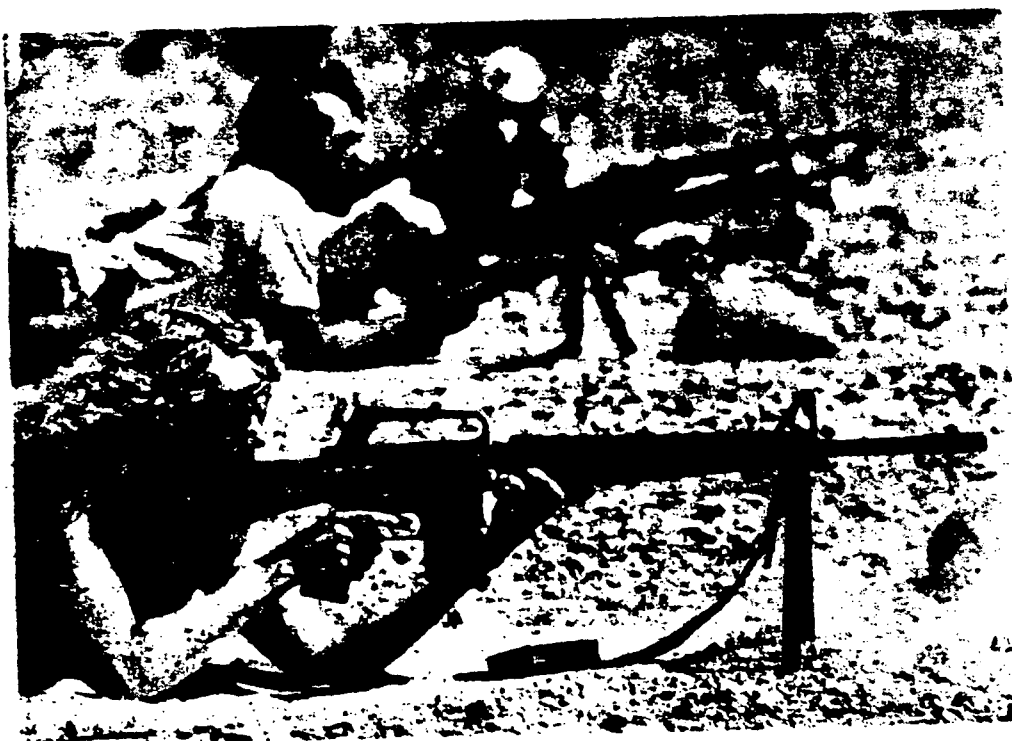
Snyder's fellow jumpers gathered around and sang "Happy Birthday."

It was the kind of euphoric moment some compare to the experience of war.

"I had friends in Vietnam who say you ain't really lived till you've been in combat," said Whitmore. "They say it's like sky diving: the edge-of-the-world sport, except you're doing it day and night there. It was an experience I missed. I know guys who loved it. Man, they loved it. One guy told me it gets your adrenalin up. I don't care what people say, they like that kind of stuff. It makes life interesting."



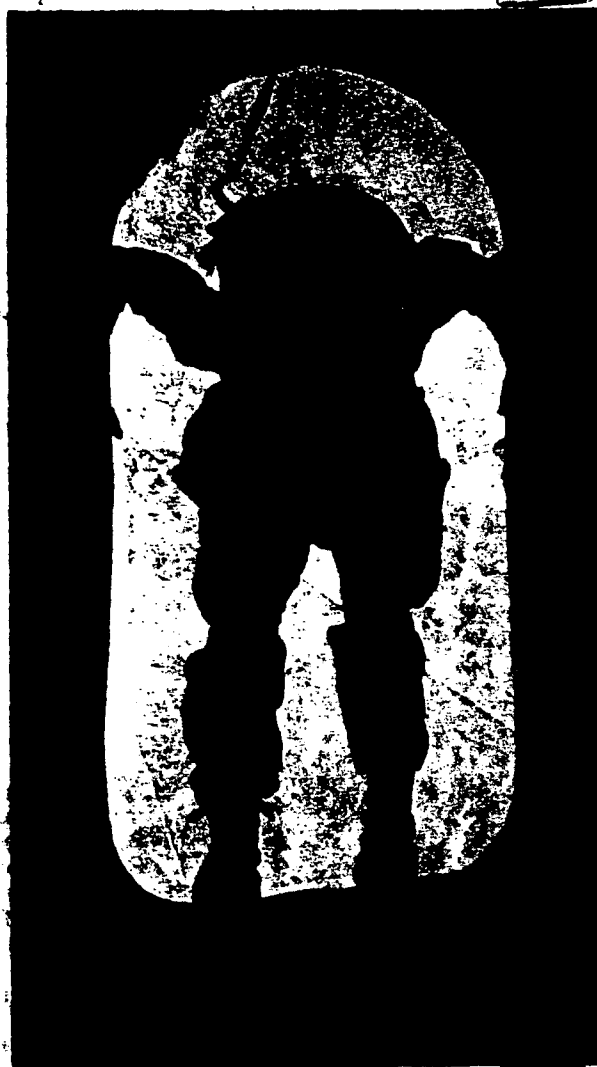
Dale Wysocki tests himself on the canyon slide.

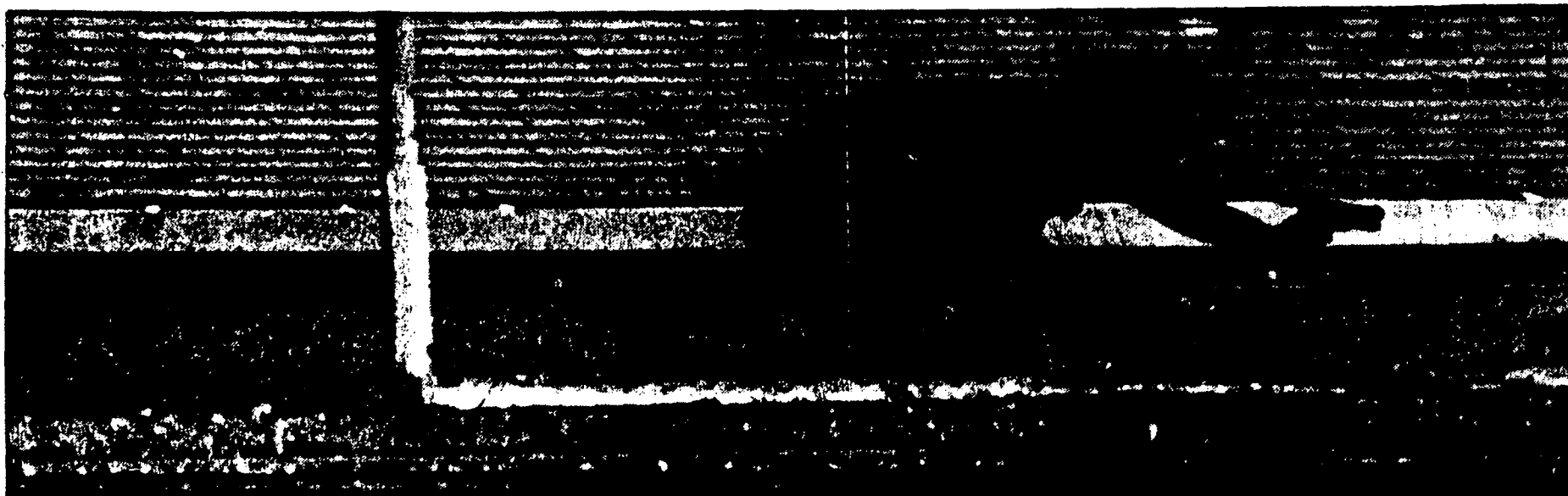


Melissa Roe
takes aim at
300-yard
target.

Photos by
Richard
Gardner

Trooper
heads out
door of C47.

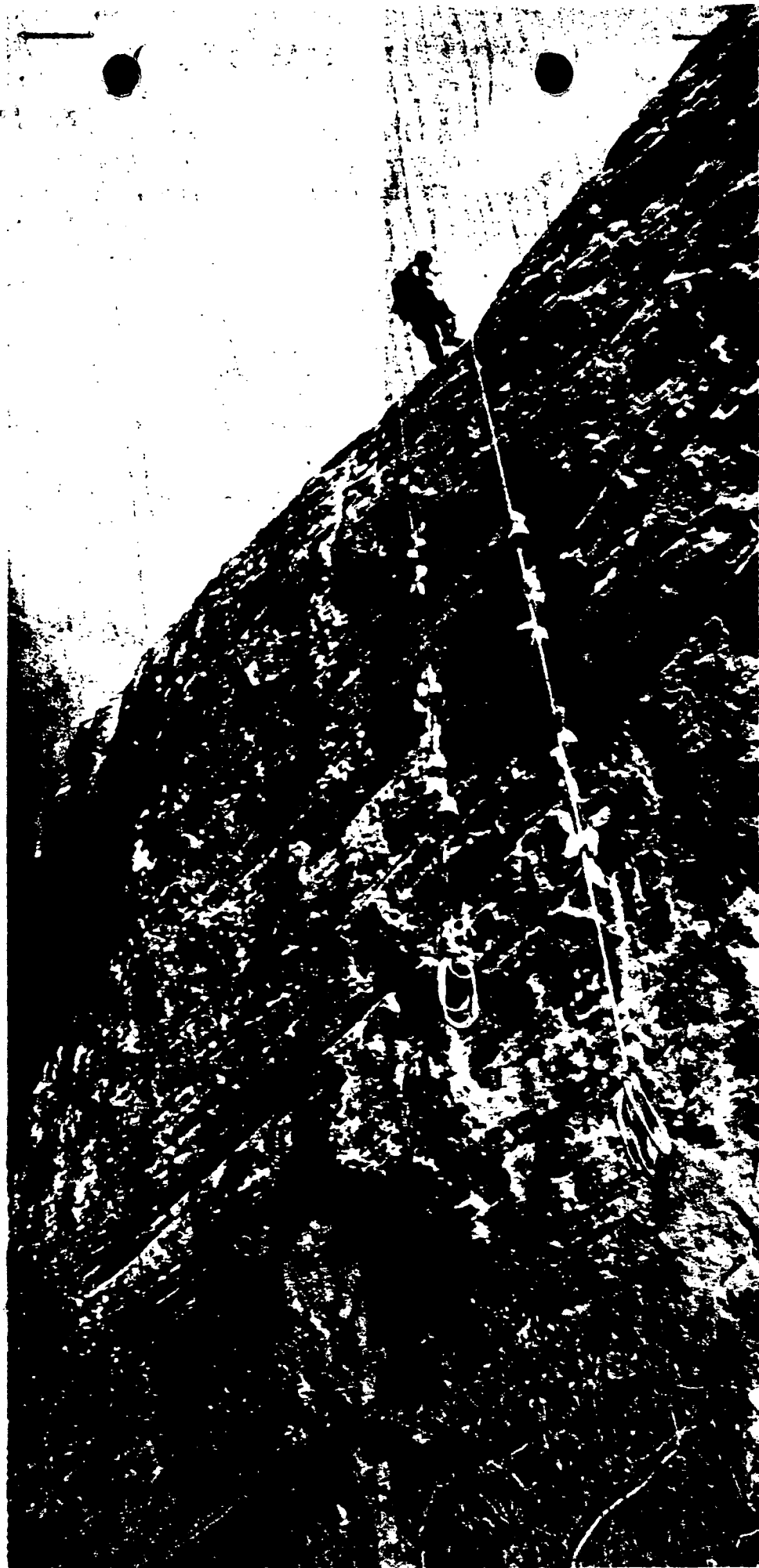




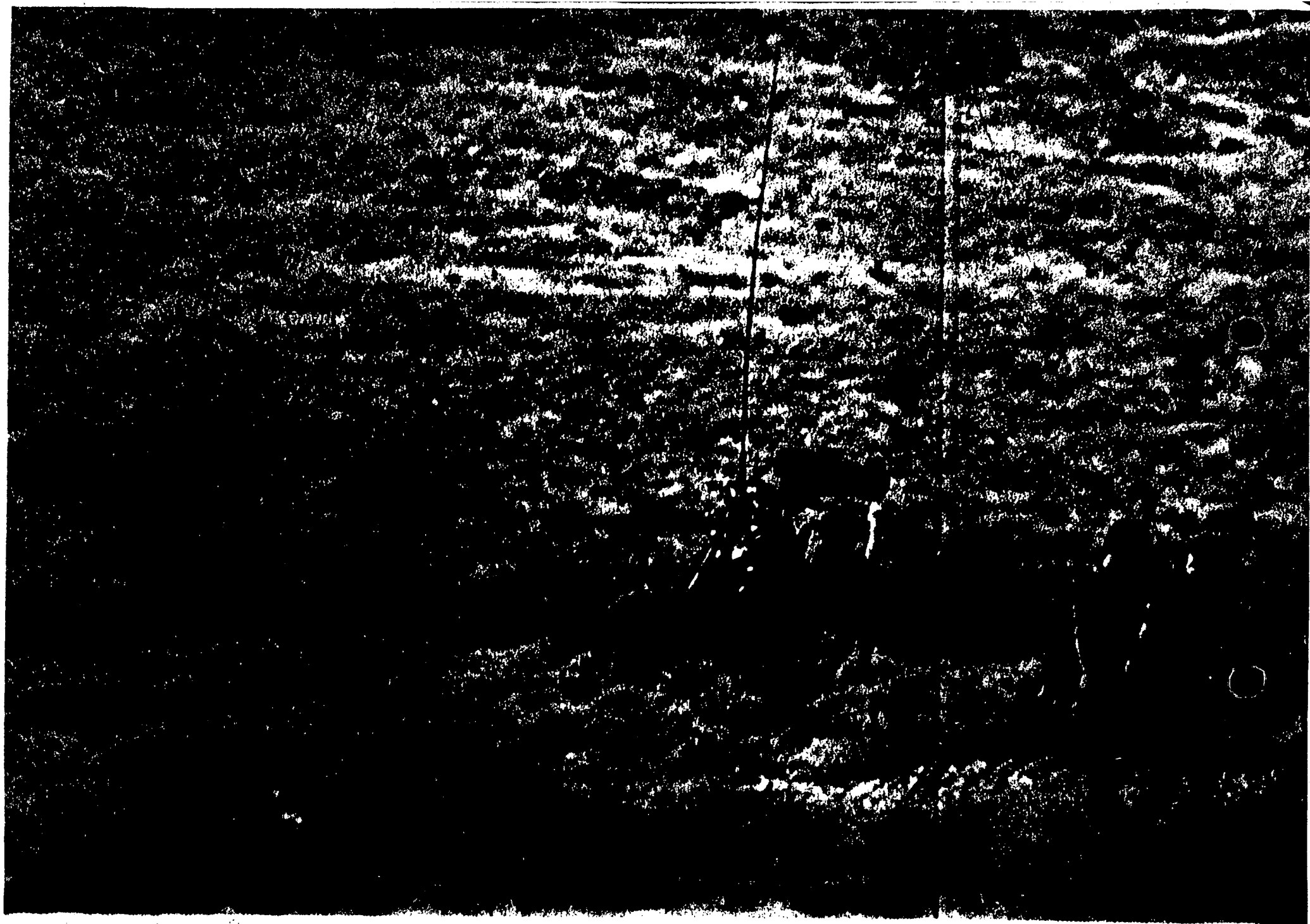
Mississippi Highway Patrolman Bobby Reed crawls across roof in dye-gun battle.



Soldier of Fortune magazine
editor Robert Brown



Paul Wesielewski prepares to rappel down a cliff.



Nordac Manufacturing's fast attack vehicle — the Warrior — is sold for military use.

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**THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,**

Date: 9/30/84 PAGE B1

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 2-43

Submitting Office:

**Comrades,
rebels attend
pilot's burial**

By MICHAEL KELLEY

James Perry Powell III, a Memphis helicopter pilot who died helping Nicaraguan "freedom fighters," was buried yesterday after a simple civilian ceremony.

Powell had climbed Jacob's Ladder to his "date with destiny," said Rev. Jerry L. Wilson. "God help us all as we strive to understand it."

The service, at a funeral chapel and cemetery near Bartlett, was attended by several people connected with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, a rebel group fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, and an allied American group called Civilian Military Assistance.

FDN representative Mario Calero gave the pilot's son, James Perry Powell IV, a folded Nicaraguan flag, and another member of the rebel group ripped an FDN patch from his lapel and handed it to the boy at the graveside.

Tommy Posey, a CMA organizer, presented the family with the American flag that had been draped over the casket of the 36-year-old Vietnam veteran.

Powell and Dana Parker Jr., a Huntsville, Ala., police inspector, died Sept. 1 with Nicaraguan rebel Mario Pozo when their helicopter was shot down near the Honduras border.

Associates say they were participating in a rescue mission. Nicaraguan spokesmen say they were involved in an aerial attack that claimed four lives.

At a press conference shortly after the service, Posey spoke of Powell and Parker as "brave men who died while attempting to do a courageous deed."

"Dying on a helicopter rescue mission is ample proof to all of us that the brave are always willing to die in defense of their conscience and principles," Posey said.

"Because of Jim's and Dana's ultimate sacrifices, their brothers and sisters of Civilian Military Assistance pledge in their name to increase our aid to the contras fighting the Nicaraguan Communist Sandinistas."

The soft-spoken ex-Marine from Decatur, Ga., fought back tears as he read from Powell's diary: "Everyone is dedicated to helping these people. They have impressed us with their determination and valor. We visited both hospitals and saw wounded but resilient soldiers. . . .

"These people, and the Americans I am with, make me proud to be here, one of the most proud times of my life. I think of my son often, mother and father, and all my friends coast to coast. They don't understand why I am here, I am sure. I am doing what I think is right."

Calero called on U.S. reporters in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, to press the Sandinistas for the return of the body of Pozo.

"Is it ever going to be that he will receive a decent Christian burial, as we bury the Sandinista dead? Or are the Sandinistas, in their inhumane way, going to allow Mario Pozo's body to be eaten by

"We Nicaraguans need help," he said. "And the reason we need it is to free our country, and to help keep this continent that we share in freedom, and in God's way."

Calero said the Nicaraguan election set in November is a sham, and denied reports that many FDN fighters are former members of the National Guard in the ousted regime of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, a force known for its brutality.

All his organization asks from the United States, he said, is aid and support.

"We will field the manpower. We will shed the blood. We want to recuperate our country."

Calero, who has lived in the United States since he was 10 years old, said he would invite reporters to a press conference in Nicaragua within a year, "not in the mountains of our country, but in Managua."



By Thomas Busler

James Powell IV, carrying American and Nicaraguan flags, leaves his father's graveside in the arms of his grandmother, Rose Powell. Other family members follow.

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE
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AKA: NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR. CO:

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By Teletype dated 9-21-84, FBI New Orleans advised,
RE BIRMINGHAM TELETYPES DATED SEPTEMBER 11 AND 12, 1984.

ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1984, [REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED AT HIS

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RESIDENCE, [REDACTED]. PRESENT AT THAT

INTERVIEW WAS U. S. CUSTOMS AGENT [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] CONFIRMED EVENTS

PAGE TWO ~~NO 2-121~~ UNCLAS

WHICH HAD OCCURRED IN NEW ORLEANS BEGINNING AUGUST 23, 1984, UNTIL THE DOWNING OF THE FDN HELICOPTER ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1984.

[] STATED ALL CMA AND/OR CPMA MEMBERS WHO WERE ASSISTING THE FDN WERE DOING SO IN A NONCOMBATANT ROLE AND RECEIVED ABSOLUTELY NO PAYMENT FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE. AS A MATTER OF FACT, U. S. FUNDS WERE CUT OFF IN MAY, 1984; THEREFORE, THE FDN WAS/IS IN NO POSITION TO PAY ANY "MERCENARIES." THESE INDIVIDUALS, IN FACT, CONTRIBUTED THEIR OWN MONEY TO THE CAUSE. THE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES THE CMA/CPMA HAVE PROVIDED INCLUDED MEDICAL SUPPLIES, MEDICINES, CIVILIAN CLOTHING, RAIN GEAR, SHOES, AND PERSONAL ITEMS THAT HAD BEEN DONATED BY CONCERNED INDIVIDUALS IN THE U. S. b6 b7C

AT NO TIME WERE ANY WEAPONS PURCHASED FOR THE FDN IN THE U. S., NOR WERE ANY SHIPPED FROM THE U. S. TO THE REBELS WHO ARE FIGHTING THE SANDINISTAS.

THE RELATIONSHIP WHICH EXISTS BETWEEN THE FDN AND THE CMA/CPMA WAS NOT INITIATED BY THE FDN. THE INVOLVEMENT OF THESE GROUPS IN THE CONFLICT IN CENTRAL AMERICA ORIGINATED WITH THOSE INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED WITH THE POSSIBLE TAKEOVER OF COMMUNIST INSURGENTS IN EL SALVADOR AS WELL AS NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS. AS [] UNDERSTANDS, [] INITIALLY BECAME INVOLVED WHEN HE FIRST TRAVELED TO b6 b7C

PAGE THREE NO ~~2-181~~ UNCLAS

EL SALVADOR OFFERING HIS SERVICES TO THE SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT. APPARENTLY, HE WAS UNSUCCESSFUL AND THEN PROCEEDED TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN TEGUCIGALPA WHERE HE WAS PLACED IN CONTACT WITH THE FDN. THROUGH THE FDN IN HONDURAS, [REDACTED] WAS EVENTUALLY PLACED IN CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] IN THE U. S. ON THE 29TH OR 30TH OF JULY, 1984, [REDACTED] WAS THEN INVITED TO MEMPHIS FOR A MEETING OF THE CRMA, WHO PAID FOR HIS HOTEL AND EXPENSES. AT THAT TIME THE MATTER OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES WAS DISCUSSED AS WELL AS ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR SHIPMENT THROUGH NEW ORLEANS.

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THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS WERE THEN TAKEN TO TWO PENTED MINI-STORAGE UNITS, WHICH CONTAINED CIVILIAN CLOTHING, SHOES, RAIN GEAR, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND MEDICINES, AND VARIOUS OTHER ITEMS DONATED BY INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES. [REDACTED] STATED THAT APPROXIMATELY FOUR OR FIVE SHIPMENTS OF SUCH ITEMS HAD ALREADY BEEN MADE TO HONDURAS. THESE SHIPMENTS WERE MADE IN VERY SMALL LOTS AND ACCOMPANIED INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE TRAVELING TO HONDURAS ON COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS. HE STATED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO SHIP THESE REMAINING GOODS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT HAS HAD DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING TOGETHER A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF

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PAGE FOUR ~~NO 2-181~~ UNCLAS

MATERIALS TO JUSTIFY THE EXPENSE OF SUCH A SHIPMENT. A NUMBER OF
CARTONS AT THESE STORAGE UNITS WERE RANDOMLY SEARCHED WITH THE
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FULL COOPERATION AND STATED THAT NEITHER HE NOR ANY OF THE EDN
REPRESENTATIVES UNDER HIS CONTROL WOULD WILLFULLY VIOLATE U. S.
LAWS.

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~~LAM FOLLOWS~~

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9-10, 1984

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PAGE 1 OF 5		CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED EFTO		PRECEDENCE PRIORITY	
DATE OCTOBER 10, 1984					
#F*STPP Y9TY23 H0088 284/1822TYETP 101621Z OCT 84 START HERE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT					
FM	FM DIRECTOR FBI				
TO	TO 49 /DIRECTOR DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY				
BT					
14	UNCLAS E F T O				
12	[REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED] NEUTRALITY MATTERS-EL SALVADOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE {DOJ}, CRIMINAL DIVISION HAS AUTHORIZED AN FBI INVESTIGATION CONCERNING SUBJECT [REDACTED] {THE CIVILIAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE {CMA}}, AND ASSOCIATES, TO DETERMINE IF A VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY STATUTES OR OTHER CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PRESENTLY EXISTS. DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY {DIA} HEADQUARTERS IS REQUESTED TO CONDUCT FULL NAME TRACES ON THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS, TO INCLUDE WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE, OR HAVE BEEN OF OPERATIONAL INTEREST TO YOUR AGENCY. IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOUR HEADQUARTERS AND APPROPRIATE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATIONS' RECORDS BE CHECKED:				
DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE					
APPROVED BY [Signature]		DRAFTED BY JJN:BAR {2}		DATE 10/10/84	ROOM 4257
				TELE EXT [REDACTED]	

SEE NOTE PAGE SIX

1 - MR. [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

2 - 2681-36

10 OCT 15 1984

 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

 2046
 OCT 10 1984

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI/DOJ

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE

2

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE TWO DE HQ**RUEHFB 0088 UNCLAS E F T O

ALABAMA

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE

MISSISSIPPI

ALABAMA

TENNESSEE

ALABAMA

ALABAMA

NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED

CAPTAIN [REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS CAPTAIN

[REDACTED] HONDURAN ARMY OFFICER

COLONEL [REDACTED] EL SALVADORAN ARMY OFFICER

COLONEL [REDACTED] EL SALVADORAN ARMY OFFICER

COLONEL (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [REDACTED] EL SALVADORAN

GOVERNMENT, ACCEPTED AID FROM [REDACTED].

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

b6
b7C

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE

3

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE THREE DE RUEHFB 0088 UNCLAS E F T O

HONDURAN ARMED FORCES

MAJOR {FIRST NAME UNKNOWN} [REDACTED] {PHONETIC}, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] EL SALVADORAN AIR FORCE OFFICER

FLORIDA 33166; NAME FURNISHED TO [REDACTED] BY MAJOR [REDACTED]

SUPRA.

MAJOR {FIRST NAME UNKNOWN} [REDACTED], TRIED TO CONTACT [REDACTED]

IN EL SALVADOR.

[REDACTED] IN
HONDURAS, GAVE [REDACTED] WRITTEN PERMISSION TO CARRY A GUN IN
HONDURAS DURING JANUARY, 1984.

COLONEL [REDACTED]

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MARLO POZO, NICARAGUAN PILOT WHO DIED IN THE SEPTEMBER 1,
1984, HELICOPTER CRASH.

[REDACTED] ALABAMA

DANA H. PARKER, JR.

JAMES POWELL, III, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

[REDACTED] DATE OF BIRTH: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ALABAMA

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

b6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7Cb2
b6
b7C
b7Db6
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE

4

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE FOUR DE ~~HA~~ 0088 UNCLAS E F T O

20 [REDACTED] DATE OF BIRTH: [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED] ALABAMA

16 [REDACTED] DATE OF BIRTH: [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED] TENNESSEE

12 [REDACTED] FLORIDA

10 [REDACTED] DATE OF BIRTH: [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED] ALABAMA

CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE FUERZA DEMOCRATICA
 NICARAGUENSE (FDN), PLEASE ADVISE OF ANY DIA CONTACTS OR
 ASSOCIATION WITH THE FDN, AND IN SPECIFIC, ANY OF THE FOLLOWING
 INDIVIDUALS WHOSE NAMES WERE LISTED IN AN FDN PAMPHLET, PRINTED
 IN ENGLISH, WHICH CONTAINED A MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FOR THE CMA:

6 [REDACTED] BORN [REDACTED]

4 MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

2 [REDACTED] GRANDA, NICARAGUA

[REDACTED] MANAGUA

[REDACTED] MANAGUA

[REDACTED] CHINANDEGA,

2 NICARAGUA

[REDACTED] YEARS OLD

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

 ENCL 3111 1576 5441 10N 00
 DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE

5

CONTINUATION SHEET

START HERE
PAGE FIVE DE RUEHFB 0088 UNCLAS F E T O

[REDACTED] LEON, NICARAGUA

20 IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, IT IS REQUESTED THAT ANY DIA
18 REPORTS CONCERNING THE SHOOTING DOWN OF THE FDN HELICOPTER ON
SEPTEMBER 1, 1984, BE FURNISHED TO THE FBI. DIA IS ALSO
16 REQUESTED TO FURNISH FBIHQ WITH ANY REPORTS CONCERNING CONTACTS
BY SUBJECT WITH MAJOR [REDACTED], U.S. ARMY, [REDACTED]
14 [REDACTED], EL SALVADOR, AND CONTACTS BY CAPTAIN [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], U.S. EMBASSY, HONDURAS, WITH CMA MEMBERS
12 AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN HONDURAS DURING AUGUST, 1984.

YOUR RESPONSE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO FBI HEADQUARTERS,
10 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, TERRORISM SECTION, DOMESTIC
TERRORISM UNIT BY NOVEMBER 15, 1984.

8 BT

1

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BEHIND THIS LINE

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NOTE:

THIS IS TO REQUEST DIA NAME TRACES AND OTHER DATA CONCERNING
CAPTIONED MATTER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DOJ, CRIMINAL DIVISION'S
INSTRUCTIONS.

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

ME0010 266055Z

22 SEP 84 05 41

RR HQ BH

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

DE ME

R 21055Z SEP 84

FM MEMPHIS (2-43) (P)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

BIRMINGHAM (2-28) ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-23-91 BY SP8 BT/amy
307,697

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	<i>open</i>
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affairs	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

ATTENTION: CID TERRORISM SECTION, DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.

[REDACTED], AKA; NEUTRALITY MATTER - EL SALVADOR; OO: BH.

RE MEMPHIS TEL, SEPT. 17, 1984 AND BIRMINGHAM TEL, SEPT. 20,

1984, SETTING FORTH INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED].

EFFORTS TO LOCATE [REDACTED] HAVE BEEN

NEGATIVE TO DATE.

TELEPHONE CALLS TO UNLISTED TELEPHONE OBTAINED FOR [REDACTED],

2-2681-37

b6
b7C

REVEALED A RECORDING INDICATING HE IS GONE AND HAS A BOOTH AT AN
UNNAMED CONVENTION. NO LISTINGS DEVELOPED FOR EITHER INDIVIDUAL IN
LOCAL DIRECTORIES. DMV CHECK FOR [REDACTED] ALSO NEGATIVE. THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INDICATED ONLY MEANS KNOWN BY HER TO LOCATE 87 SEP 24 1984

[REDACTED] WAS THROUGH [REDACTED]

193

6-

13 DEC 1 1984

PAGE TWO ME 2-43 UNCLAS E F T O

[REDACTED], TENN. ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT ANYONE AT THAT LOCATION ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS HAVE DETERMINED AS LATE AS SEPT. 21, 1984 IT IS CLOSED WITH A SIGN INDICATING THE OWNER IS AT AN UNNAMED GUN SHOW.

b6
b7C

MEMPHIS AT MEMPHIS. WILL CONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [REDACTED].

BT

BHO 008 2652215

PP HQ ME NO

DE BH

P 212215Z SEPT 84

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

21 SEP 84 22 37 Z

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28) (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

MEMPHIS PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

ATTN: SSA [REDACTED], ROOM 4251, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION,
DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-25-91 BY SP8 BT/buy
307.697

[REDACTED] AKA; NEUTRALITY MATTER-EL SALVADOR; OO: BH

RE NEW ORLEANS AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE, SEPT. 12,
1984; AND TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN ASAC, BH, AND SSA [REDACTED] ON
SEPT. 21, 1984.

REFERENCED NEW ORLEANS AIRTEL AND LHM, SEPT. 11, 1984, PAGE 8,
-ADVISED THAT A NEW ORLEANS SOURCE "IS AWARE OF OVERTURES BEING MADE
BY [REDACTED] OF CMA TO INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN PARAMILITARY GROUPS
TO INDUCE THESE PERSONS TO ENGAGE IN MERCENARY TYPE ACTIVITIES IN
CENTRAL AMERICA".

b6
b7C

2-2681-38

6-

17 SEP 24 1984

13 DEC 1 1984

PAGE TWO 2-28 UNCLAS

MEMPHIS AT MEMPHIS, TN, DURING INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED],
WILL ASCERTAIN FULL DETAILS OR DENIAL OF INFO. FURNISHED BY NEW ORLEANS
SOURCE (PROTECT ORIGINAL SOURCE).

b6
b7C

NEW ORLEANS AT NEW ORLEANS, WILL RECONTACT SOURCE MENTIONED
IN RE AIRTEL AND LHM AND OBTAIN FULL DETAILS OF WHO, WHEN, AND HOW,
[REDACTED] HAS INDUCED PERSONS TO ENGAGE IN MERCENARY ACTIVITIES IN
CENTRAL AMERICA, AND EXACT NATURE OF "AFFILIATION" BETWEEN CMA AND
THE MERCENARY ASSOCIATION AS ALLEGED IN RE AIRTEL.

RECEIVING OFFICES ARE REQUESTED TO SUBMIT RESULTS IN A FORM
SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

BT

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

BH011 2510406Z

RP HQ ME MM NO WF

DE BH

P070406Z SEP 84

8 SEP 84 04 14

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FM BIRMINGHAM (2-28)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

TEMPHIS PRIORITY

MIAMI PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS PRIORITY

WFO PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

ATTN SBA [REDACTED] ROOM 4251, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION,
DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT, FBIHQ

[REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED], NEUTRALITY

MATTER - EL SALVADOR; OO: BH

DE-64

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO BIRMINGHAM DATED SEPT. 6, 1984

2 OCT 5 1984

FOR INFO MIAMI AND WFO, BIRMINGHAM HAS A PENDING NEUTRALITY
INVESTIGATION ON CAPTIONED SUBJECT AND [REDACTED] ORGANIZATION, CIVILIAN
MILITARY ASSISTANCE (CMA). DANA H. PARKER, JR., OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
AND JAMES POWELL, III., OF MEMPHIS, TENN., WHO WERE KILLED LAST
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1984, WERE ALLEGEDLY MEMBERS OF THE CMA.

0-73 to BATF; [REDACTED]

UCS/off. of Investigations

9-10-84

PERS. REC. UNIT

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b2

PAGE TWO

BH 228

UCLAS

ON SEPT. 7, 1984, U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE ADVISED THAT ON AUG. 29, 1984, A CESSNA 206 AIRCRAFT CLEARED CUSTOMS AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON A "RELIEF MISSION" TO HONDURAS. THE THREE INDIVIDUALS IN THAT AIRCRAFT ARE BELIEVED TO BE AFFILIATED WITH CMA AND ARE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED], ALA., [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED], ALA., AND [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED], TENN., PILOT'S LICENSE [REDACTED]. THE AIRCRAFT WAS REPORTEDLY OWNED BY [REDACTED].

b6
b7C

FOR INFO OF FBIHQ, THE ASAC AND OTHER PERSONNEL WORKING ON THIS CASE, HAVE ESTABLISHED PERSONAL LIAISON WITH SAC'S U.S. CUSTOMS AND BH ATF. BOTH U.S. CUSTOMS AND BH ATF AGREED THAT THE FBI HAS AN ONGOING INVESTIGATION OF LONG STANDING AND AT THE TIME ACKNOWLEDGED OUR PRIMARY INTEREST IN THIS MATTER. HOWEVER, ON SEPT. 7, 1984, MR. GARY WRIGHT, AREA SAC, U.S. CUSTOMS, MOBILE, AL., ADVISED HIS HQ HAS INFORMED HIM THAT SECTY. OF STATE SCHULTZ WAS SCHEDULED TO

PAGE THREE

BH 2-23

UNCLAS

TESTIFY NEXT TUESDAY AT A SENATE COMMITTEE AND HAS ASKED THE SECTY.
OF THE TREASURY TO HAVE U.S. CUSTOMS PERSONNEL INTERVIEW [REDACTED],

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] AND ANY OTHERS WITH REGARD TO THE BELOW QUESTIONS:

1. WITH WHOM IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS [REDACTED] OR ANY OTHER
MEMBER OF THEIR ORGANIZATION HAD CONVERSATIONS? 2. WHAT LEAD ANY OF
THESE PEOPLE (CAM) TO BELIEVE THEIR ACTIVITIES WERE KNOWN AND/OR
CONDONED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT?

ON THIS DATE, [REDACTED], (PROTECT)

[REDACTED], ALA., ADVISED SAC, BH HE HAD IMPORTANT INFORMATION
CONCERNING THIS MATTER WHICH HE WISHED TO IMPART TO BUREAU AGENTS.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

UACB, BH INTENDS TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED]
ADDITIONALLY, UACB, BH INTENDS TO HAVE A JOINT INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED]
WITH U.S. CUSTOMS PERSONNEL RELATIVE TO THE TWO QUESTIONS, SUPRA.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED [REDACTED] TO DETERMINE
IF THEY HAVE ANY INFO CONCERNING OR ANY OPERATIONAL INTEREST IN THE
FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS: [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED]

b2
b6
b7C

[REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED] DANA HUBERT PARKER, Jr

12-21-1947

PAGE FOUR

BH 2-28

UNCLAS

JR., DOB DEC. 21, 1947, [REDACTED] FLA. DOB UNKNOWN,

~~JAMES ROWELL, III.~~, MEMPHIS, TENN., DOB UNKNOWN, [REDACTED]

DOB UNKNOWN. ALSO, FBIHQ REQUESTED TO SEARCH INDICES RE ABOVE
MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS. 91

MIAMI AT MIAMI, FLA. WILL SEARCH OFFICE INDICES RE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FLA.

WFO AT WASHINGTON, D.C. WILL CONTACT PASSPORT OFFICE DEPT.
OF STATE AND OBTAIN PASSPORT RECORDS ON ALL INDIVIDUALS SET OUT IN
REQUEST OF BUREAU. ALSO, THROUGH USDS OFFICE OF MUNITIONS CONTROL
(OMC), WILL DETERMINE IF [REDACTED] GROUP, CIVILIAN MILITARY
ASSISTANCE (CMA) HAVE EVER APPLIED FOR OR EVER GRANTED ANY EXPORT
LICENSE FOR EXPORT OF MILITARY GOODS.

BT

b2
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b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

053

DATE 12-10-2007 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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 DECLASSIFY ON: COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM
 12-10-2032

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PAGE 1 OF 4

DATE

CLASSIFICATION OGA LETTER

PRECEDENCE

OCTOBER 4, 1984

DATED 03-12-2007 ~~SECRET~~

ROUTINE

*F053ERR BH ME MM NO WFTDE HQ H0053 *HTYSTR 041511Z OCT-84

SEE REVERSE
 SIDE FOR
 CLASSIFICATION
 ACTION

FM DIRECTOR FBI {2-2681}
 TO FBI BIRMINGHAM {2-28} ROUTINE
 FBI MEMPHIS {2-43} ROUTINE
 14 FBI MIAMI {2-690} ROUTINE
 FBI NEW ORLEANS {2-181} ROUTINE
 12 FBI WASHINGTON FIELD {2-476} ROUTINE

~~SECRET~~

Classified by *Multiple Source/By*
 Declassify on: OADR
 3-25-91
 307,697

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 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

BT

~~SECRET~~

AKA: NEUTRALITY MATTER-EL SALVADOR;

b6
b7C

8 00: BIRMINGHAM

REFERENCE BIRMINGHAM TELETYPE TO FBIHQ DATED SEPTEMBER 7,

6 1984.

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~", UNLESS OTHERWISE

4 INDICATED.

b1
b3

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED BY

DRAFTED BY

DATE

ROOM

TELE EXT.

032/0

JJN:BAR {3}

10/4/84

4257

b2

SEE NOTE PAGE FIVE

1 - MR. []

b6
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1 - FIELD GUIDANCE FOLDER

NEUTRALITY MATTER

~~SECRET~~

2054SR
 OCT 6 1984

53 NOV 16 1984

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI/DOJ

2-2681-40

~~SECRET~~DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE

3

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE THREE DE HQ 0053 ~~SECRET~~

FBIHQ RECORDS WERE CHECKED CONCERNING ABOVE INDIVIDUALS

20 WITH THE FOLLOWING RESULTS: {U}

18 POSITION IN 1969, WAS SUBJECT OF [REDACTED] AND IS

16 IDENTICAL WITH [REDACTED]. {U}

14 [REDACTED] SOUTH MIAMI, AND AS OF [REDACTED] WAS

[REDACTED] ALABAMA. BIRMINGHAM REFER TO YOUR

12 FILE NUMBER 2-20 ENTITLED, [REDACTED] NEUTRALITY

MATTER-PARAGUAY; 00: LOS ANGELES," FOR FURTHER DETAILS. {U}

10 NOTHING IDENTIFIABLE WITH [REDACTED]

OR JAMES POWELL, III WAS LOCATED. {U}

8 NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, THAT BIRMINGHAM IS NOT ALREADY
AWARE OF, WAS LOCATED CONCERNING [REDACTED]. {U}6 THE FOLLOWING FBIHQ INDICES CHECKS WERE MADE CONCERNING
NAMES CONTAINED IN BIRMINGHAM TELETYPE DATED SEPTEMBER 20,

4 1984, WITH FOLLOWING RESULTS:

NEGATIVE REGARDING [REDACTED]

2 [REDACTED] NOTHING IDENTIFIABLE WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. {U}

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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b7Cb2
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b7C~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

(U)

PAGE

4

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~PAGE FIVE~~ ***PAGE FOUR DE HQ 0053 ~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBIHQ IS MAKING ADDITIONAL CHECKS WITH [REDACTED]

20 AND DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY CONCERNING OTHER INDIVIDUALS
18 IN CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] GROUP, AND YOU WILL BE ADVISED
OF RESULTS WHEN RECEIVED. {U}

C BY ~~8011~~, DECL: OADR

BT

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DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE:

THIS IS IN RESPONSE TO BIRMINGHAM'S REQUESTS FOR RECORD
CHECKS AND IS SELF-EXPLANATORY. {U}

~~SECRET~~

-5-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~